VOL. II.

when we receive money from him on his subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

The Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as our ranged as to present a most instructive view of his intellectual and moral growth.

William Ellery Channing was born on the island of Rhode Island, on the 7th of April, 1780, and was the third child of William Channing and Lucy Ellery. His grandparents on both sides are said to have been persons of more than common energy and intelligence, and his

out increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at

any post omes.

L's Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send

oertinates of deposite.

35 Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency.
New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore,
is duly authorized to procure advertisements for

or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been Without these, we cannot change the direc-

We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will en deavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount.

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THE NATIONAL ERA

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1848.

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

MEMOIR OF WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, with Extract from his Correspondence and Manuscripts. In three umes. Boston: Wm. Crosby and H. P. Nichols.

Dr. Channing was one of the few clergymen who have the courage to apply the principles of Christianity to political relations, and the wis-dom so to apply them, as to avoid all just imputation of partisanship. Whatever belonged to humanity concerned him. But it was only when the fundamental truths of civil government were involved, or the great moral interests of society were in question, that he interposed his counsel or admonition. When the people of this country seemed in danger of losing their first love for freedom, and heartless apologies for slavery, or monstrous arguments in its justification, began to be received with favor, he entered a noble protest against the system, while maintaining his independence of all party action in relation to it. When Texas, a free province of Mexico, in which Slavery had been planted by adventurers from this country, having rebelled against its Government, sought admission into this Union, he again appeared on the political stage, and addressed a letter to Henry Clay, on the moral bearings of the question, which produced a powerful effect throughout the country. When the press of the Philanthropist was destroyed by a mob in Cincinnati in 1836, and everywhere popular violence was threatening independence of thought, a letter was received from him by James G. Birney, the editor of that paper, vindicating, with stirring eloquence, in indignant tones, the freedom of speech and of the press.

Disapproving of some of the measures of the Anti-Slavery party, and rebuking the spirit betrayed by some of its adherents, his love of freedom, his high sense of rectitude, would not suffer him to remain silent, when all that was valuable in civil liberty was assailed in their persons. He spoke when words were worth something, and when he knew he would be liable to misrepresentation. He did not wait till the battle appeared to be turning against the foes of freedom. before he could make up his mind to strike a blow. In the darkest hour, in the thickest of the fight, his arm was seen, and his voice heard. full of hope to the champions of the Right.

His position in relation to all the great moral

enterprises of the day, and in relation to all political questions involving high moral principles, was no less promptly taken and firmly mainta ed. He did not seem to think it necessary to talism on any important question. He could see nothing in relation to one great enterprise, imposing upon him silence, neutrality, or inaction, in respect to any other great enterprise. How his advocacy of Temperance would interfere with his usefulness in the Pulpit, er his action in behalf of Human Freedom impair his influence in the cause of General Education, he could not understand. His philanthropy was as broad as the interests of mankind, his devotion to Truth and Right commensurate with their various demands.

One feature of his character we always admired; and that was, his profound regard for personal independence. It was this feeling, we presume, that made him so jealous of all organizations, no matter how praiseworthy their objects. Not alone is the slavery of the plantation abhorrent. The vassalage of mind too often imaugment his influence by practicing non-commit-

abhorrent. The vassalage of mind too often imposed by a party, a sect, an association, cannot be too deeply deprecated. Individual independence, no less than personal freedom, should be the great

we do not wonder that he felt jealous of the organisations with whose aims he deeply sympathized. Associations of Reformers too often become intolerant and overbeaving, just in proportion to the greatness of the object they seek to attain. Exalted in their views of its importance, they are apt to deal harshly with any of their number who, chellenging the wisdom of measures.

**A statement nearly similar to this will be found in several stantial.*

**A statement nearly similar to this will be found in several stantial.*

In the year 1795, when about twenty years of age, Lamb resided with his father, rapidly sinking into dotage, his mother, suffering under an infirmity which deprived her of the use of her limbs, and his sister, who united the functions of the morning papers that is it round which my affections cleave?*

"Have my thoughts this day been governed, my thoughts this day been governed, my thoughts this day been governed, my the most tender assiduity, and laboring with her with Mrs. Lamb's name."

matters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

The As this paper is not sent to any new subscriber, unless paid for in advance, the reception with the accordance of the subject which is a subject to the subject which is subject. Some biographers makes him discriminative. Some biographers of it will be a sufficient receipt.

3. Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the faults. He unites independence and modesty, country, and the State.

To Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the letter put in an ining of abstract truth to practical life. The leader is allowed to be his own interpreter, the Publisher.

The Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

The Accounts are kept with cach subscriber, and him an Doctor is allowed to be his own interpreter, the

than common energy and intelligence, and his to make the account even at each remittance.

The Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so with period of his life he was sent to school, but was distinguished by nothing so much as his goodness, and habits of subordination. He was patient and diligent, but was thought to be dull; "and the story runs, that he found the difficulties in acquiring Latin to be insurmountable, until an assistant in his father's office, taking pity on the plodding boy, said, one evening, 'Come, Bill, they say you are a fool, but I know better: bring me your grammar, and I'll soon teach you Latin." The secret of the matter was, he wished to understand what he was about; and his helper being sagacious enough to detect the difficulty, young this paper.

Within the last week we have received two Channing soon made rapid progress, and became

> Few parents bear in mind the influence exerted on their children by the character and conversation of their visiters. Channing was greatly favored in this particular. His father's house was a place of resort for eminent men who visited Newport. "Washington dined there when on his ence, generous ambition. And by Dr. Stiles, once pastor in Newport, afterwards President of Yale College, William was so moved, that, late in life he used in relation to him this strong language. To the influence of this distinguished man in the circle in which I was brought up, I may owe, in part, the indignation which I feel towards every invasion of human rights. In my earliest years I regarded no human being with equal reverence. I have his form before me at this moment, almost of the past of the past

In part third, liberal quotations are made from his writings, to illustrate his literary and philosophical character, and exhibit his position in regard to all social reforms.

Some of the richest thoughts of Dr. Channing are contained in these volumes. We had marked many passages for repablication, but must content ourselves with a few extracts from some of his rules for SELF-DISCIPLINE.

"Let me meditate on such subjects, and among such scenes and society, as shall humble me, raise me above human opinion, deliver me from envy, dispose me to receive roproof, and make me active."

"Never talk of pains, sicknesses, complaints,

"Review every action, after performing it; consider from what principle it praceeded, and ask forgiveness for whatever sin has mingled in it."

"Let me not waste the day in meditation on myself, but be vigorous for some end, and every evening search deeply into my heart."

"To speak on interesting subjects is the ground

"Let me, when in society with those who differ from me, feel the importance of sincerity and in-dependence. Let me consider that virtue is infidependence. Let me consider that virtue is infinitely more important than their good opinion. Let me leave to God the impression which I make, when I frankly express feelings and opinions. Let me remember, that ultimately the friendship of the good will be secured by the discharge of duty."

"In conversation, let me feel that I shall gain more by candor than by victory."

"Let me cherish frankness by thinking of the nobleness of the quality. Restraint prevents expressions of affection, makes society painful, chills the heart."

e heart."
"Eternal life is holy life—the exercise of love to God and all beings."
"Let me place duty on the ground of privilege, and consider every opportunity of employing time usefully a favor; and ask only, What is duty? in

usefully a favor; and ask only, What is duty? in every state."

"Let me decide upon the quantity and extent of any pleasure which is right, before indulging in it, so as to avoid all painful balancing of mind. Let every meal be an exercise of self-government; eating considerately, and recalling its designed end."

"Let me live in continual preparation for prayer, in such a state of mind that I may immediately engage in it."

"Let one hour after dinner each day be given to intercession, to meditating upon and devising

to intercession, to meditating upon and devising good, and as much of the afternoon as is necessary

"Religious exercises are God's armor to defend us, the means of grace, support, and glory. Hence, union with Christ is a ground of fruitfulness. Christ is all-important to us, as a substantial, steady exhibition of virtue, not fleeting or unsubstantial.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1848.

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh Street, apposite the Patent Office.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

Business notices.

Business notices and difficult task with good taste and difficult t "I wish to gain a calm energy, a strong princi-

"To perceive the true end of existence, and the

means to that end, is to improve the mind. We have a complex end, yet a harmonious one. The glory and kingdom of God, the holiness and happiness of mankind, our own eternal good—these "A wise man seeks to shine in himself; a fool to outshine others. The former is humbled by a sense of his infirmities; the latter is lifted up by the discovery of the faults of others. The wise man considers what he wants; the fool, what he

abounds in. The wise man is happy in his own approbation; the fool, in the applause of his fel-"I ought to place myself in situations where there will be the greatest stimulus to active thought and good exertion—where I shall find no comfort without these—where I shall be called to think and act impartially—where every natural principle and relation will impel me in the right way. Let me place myself under obligation to live usefully. Let this be the habitual question: How can I now in such a scene imitate Christ,

reathe his spirit?"
"Do I read without prejudice—without wishing any system or doctrine to be true—without desiring to find any false—with a willingness to receive as true, and to obey, whatever is taught in Scripture—with a sense of the infinite importance of the truth—with a readiness to sacrifice any pursuit, wish, gratification, which militates with it?"

"Should I not propose an end, when I write? and are there not certain rules which will apply to the understanding, and by conforming to which the most important thoughts and illustrations will be suggested? What is meant by a flow of thought? What precedes, what causes it? In writing, should not one topic be always kept in view? Attention must be concentrated. Thus invention will be aided. Thus all connected ideas will start forth: and the whole subject will be will start forth; and the whole subject will be viewed in an extensive light."

Northern tour; and it can be readily understood how much a boy's enthusiasm, already fervent, from hearing him always spoken of in terms of honor, was heightened by thus seeing the Father of the Nation face to face. Jay, too, and other men, remarkable for political, professional, and literary talent, were there, waking by their presence, generous ambition. And by Dr. Stiles, once the objects of thought. In connecting with a thing salt that belongs to it, we become acousinted with it.

to illustrate traits of character in young Channing; but we feel reviews are out of place in newspapers. The work is divided into three parts. In the first, we have the parentage and birth of Dr. Channing, his boyhood, college life, residence for a short time in Richmond, Virginia, his studies and settlement as a minister.

Part second embraces a period of twenty years, during which took place the Unitarian controversy, in which he held so conspicuous a position. In part third, liberal quotations are made from

exhilaration of mind which throws a glory over every object, and seems to give new sensibility to every taste."

"He is miserable who makes pleasure his busi-ness. God designs us for activity, pursuit of ends—efficiency. Action originating in God, and attended with the consciousness of his favor, is the highest source of enjoyment. Every pleasure should be an expression of God's pleasure, and should bind us to those around us. Does not this state of mind invite pleasures of every description? Does it not open our eyes to all varieties of good?"
"Is it not possible to allow no unpleasant ob-

jects to dwell upon our minds any longer than we can derive benefit from them? May we not bring our sensibilities to pain very much under our own control, and use them only for discipline? How should every opportunity be seized for invigorating our minds and active powers, perseverance, firm-ness, fortitude, application, so that energetic, suc-cessful, unwearied labor may be the result!"

CHARLES LAMB AND HIS SISTER.

ITERARY SKETCHES AND LETTERS | Being the Final Memorials of Charles Lamb, never before published. By Thomas Noon Talfourd New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D. C., corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

The interest awakened by Charles Lamb in the

iterary world is not to be explained by a refernce merely to the value of his contributions to iterature. True, he has furnished the public with pecimens of a pure English style, with some cute and delicate criticism, with agreeable, quaint, numorous essays and letters; but his performances would have attracted far less attention had it ot been for the prominence given them by partial friends of great literary distinction, charmed by his social qualities, and for certain peculiarities in his character and life, calculated to excite

The two volumes of his works, formerly republished in this country, we read with great interest, but we confess that the letters were far more ttractive to us than the sketches or essays. The odd humor and pathos, the grotesqueness of conception, the quaint terms of expression, the wild nerriment alternating with extreme sadness, the spiritualism and sensualism at times apparently struggling for the mastery, which characterized them, agitated the mind with strange sensations and awakened the conjecture that there must be something peculiar in the psychological history and conformation of the writer.

These "Final Memorials," by Sergeant Talfound, verify the conjecture, and throw light upon the mystery which has hung over the character and career of Charles Lamb. In the preface to a former work containing some of his productions, allusion was made to letters unpublished, which, being brought to light at some future time, would furnish materials for a more accurate estimate of his character. "That period," says Mr. Talfourd, in the work before us, "has arrived. Several of his friends, who might possibly have felt a moment's pain at the publication of some of those ef-fusions of kindness, in which they are sportively mentioned, have been removed by death; and the dismissal of the last, and to him the dearest of all, his sister, while it has brought to her the repose she sought for ever since she lost him, has released his biographer from a difficulty which has hitherto prevented a due appreciation of some of

"I wish to gain a calm energy, a strong principle of love and independence."

"I wish to gain clearness of conception, a distinct and simple mode of considering objects. I should be careful at first to separate from a subject everything foreign to it, and place it in as clear a light as possible."

"A midst the multitude of objects perceived and remembered, there must be selection. Great objects make great minds. Hence God, eternity, heaven, the kingdom of Christ, the perfection of the world, our highest good—these should be our objects."

dency to insanity in the family, and this tendency, towards the close of the year, became developed in Lamb, the immediate cause appearing to be, the loneliness occasioned by the absence of Coleridge, his only friend, who had just left London. A few weeks' restraint sufficed for his cure, and "the wonder is," says his biographer, "that, amidst all the difficulties, the sorrows, and the excitements of his succeeding forty years, it never recurred."

He thus alludes to the strack in a letter met. dency to insanity in the family, and this tendency,

He thus alludes to the attack in a letter written to Coleridge shortly after his recovery. "Coleridge! I know not what suffering scenes you have gone through in Bristol. My life has been somewhat diversified of late. The six weeks that finished last year and began this, your very humble servant began very agreeably in a mad-house at Hoxton. I am got somewhat rational now, and don't bite any one. But mad I was. And many a vagary my imagination played me, enough make a volume, if all were told." To Coleridge he looked with love and rever

ence; and his letters to him at this period show a tendency to serious thought. The next year (1796) occurred the terrible ca-lamity which determined his career in life, and was probably the source of those eccentricities

which have excited so much speculation concern ing him. We copy Sergeant Talfourd's account of it, and a letter written by Lamb on the occa-INSANITY OF MISS LAMB.

"The autumn of 1796 found Lamb engaged all the morning in task-work at the India House, and all the evening in attempting to amuse his father by playing cribbage; sometimes snatching a few minutes for his only pleasure, writing to Coleridge; while Miss Lamb was worn down to a state of extreme previous miscary by externion to ridge; while Miss Lamb was worn down to a state of extreme nervous misery, by attention to needlework by day, and to her mother by night, until the insanity, which had been manifested more than once, broke out into frenzy, which, on Thursday, 22d of September, proved fatal to her mother. The following account of the proceedings on the inquest, copied from the Times of Monday, 26th September, 1786, supplies the details of this terrible calamity, doubtless with accuracy, except that it would seem, from Lamb's ensuing letter to Coleridge, that he, and not the landlord, took the knife from the unconscious hand.

""On Friday afternoon, the coroner and a jury sat on the body of a lady in the neighborhood of Holborn, who died in consequence of a wound from her daughter the preceding day. It appeared, by the evidence adduced, that, while the family seized a case-knife lying on the table, and in a menacing manner pursued a little girl, her apprentice, round the room. On the calls of her infirm mother to forbear, she renounced her first object, and, with loud shrieks, approached her parent. The child, by her cries, quickly brought up the landlord of the house, but too late. The dreadful scene presented to him the mother lifeless, pierced to the heart, on a chair, her daughter yet wildly standing over her with the fatal knife, and the old man, her father, weeping by her site, himself bleeding at the forehead from the effects of a severe blow he received from one of the forks she had been madly hurling about the room. "'On Friday afternoon, the coroner and a jury

deranged. "The jury, of course, brought in their verdict-Lunacy.'*
"The following is Lamb's account of the event

to Coleridge:
"My DEAREST FRIEND: White, or some of my "MY DEAREST FRIEND: White, or some of my friends, or the public papers, by this time may have informed you of the terrible calamities that have fallen on our family. I will only give you the outlines: My poor dear, dearest sister, in a fit of insanity, has been the death of her own mother. I was at hand only time enough to snatch the knife out of her grasp. She is at present in a mad-house, from whence I fear she must be removed to an hospital. God has preserved me my senses—I eat, and drink, and sleep, and have my judgment, I believe, very sound. My poor father was slightly wounded, and I am left to take care of him and my aunt. Mr. Norris, of the Bluecoat School, has been very kind to us, and we have no other friend; but, thank God, I am very calm mains to do. Write as religious a letter as possible, but no mention of what is gone and done with. With me, 'the former things are passed away,' and I have something more to do than to

"God Almighty have us well in His keeping.

"C. Lamb.

"Mention nothing of poetry. I have destroyed every vestige of past vanities of that kind. Do as you please, but if you publish, publish mine (I give free leave) without name or initial, and never send me a book, I charge you.

"Your own judgment will convince you not to take any notice of this yet to your dear wife. You look after your family—I have my reason and strength left to take care of mine. I charge you, don't think of coming to see me—write. I will not see you if you come. God Almighty love you and all of us.

"After the inquest, Miss Lamb was placed in an asylum, where she was, in a short time, restor-

After this, Lamb devoted himself to the care of his sister, father, and an old aunt, (thrown upon his protection,) with an uncomplaining assiduity, and a heroic spirit of self-sacrifice. To his afflicted sister, especially, he attached himself, just in proportion as she was an object of harror to

others. Released at last by the decease of his father and aunt, he bestowed all his care upon that afflicted one, who continued through life subject to annual visitations of insanity for several weeks at a time. Miss Lamb was in one of her paroxysms when her brother was taken from her, so that the terrible blow was alleviated. She was a woman of fine sense and levely dispo sition, making his home a heaven, in the intervals of her attacks. But who can conceive of the horror that must have at times fallen upon them,

the bereavement of reason for a portion of every ar ? "The constant impendency of this giant sorror saddened to 'the Lambs' even their holydays; as the journey which they both regarded as the relief and charm of the year was frequently followed by a seizure; and, when they ventured to take it, a strait-waistcoat, carefully packed by Miss Lamb herself, was their constant companion. Sad experience at last induced the abandonment of the unnual excursion, and Lamb was contented with walks in and near London during the inter-

even in their happiest hours, at the recollection of

the inexorable law which had subjected her to

val of labors.
"Miss Lamb experienced and full well understood the premonitory symptoms of the attack, in restleamess, low fevers, and the inability to sleep; and, as gently as possible, prepared her brother for the duty he must soon perform : and thus, unless he could stave off the terrible separation till anday, obliged him to ask leave of absence from the office as if for a day's pleasure—a bitter mockery!

that period in life when minds of much imagina- joining them, that they were taking their solemn

MISS LAMB'S DEATH AND BURIAL. "Contrary to Lamb's expectation, who feared (as also his friends feared with him) the desolation (as also his friends feared with him) the desolation of his own survivorship, which the difference of age rendered probable, Miss Lamb survived him for nearly eleven years. When he died, she was mercifully in a state of partial estrangement, which, while it did not wholly obscure her mind, deadened her feelings, so that as she gradually regained her perfect senses, she felt as gradually the full force of the blow, and was the better able calmly to bear it. For awhile she declined the importunities of her friends that she would leave Edmonton for a residence nearer London, where they might more frequently visit her. He was there, asleep in the old church-yard, beneath the turf near which they had stood together, and had selected for a resting-place; to this spot she used, when well, to stroll out mournfully in the evening, and to this spot she would contrive to lead any friend who came in the summer evenings to ing, and to this spot she would contrive to lead any friend who came in the summer evenings to drink tea, and went out with her afterwards for a walk.* At length, as her illness became more frequent, and her frame much weaker, she was induced to take up her abode, under genial care, at a pleasant house in St. John's Wood, where she was surrounded by the old books and prints, and was frequently visited by her reduced number of surviving friends. Repeated attacks of her malady weakened her mind, but she retained to the last her sweetness of disposition unimpaired, and gently sunk into death on the 20th May, 1847.

"A few survivors of the old circle, now sadly thinned, attended her remains to the spot in Ed-

thinned, attended her remains to the spot in Ed-monton church-yard, where they were laid above those of her brother. With them was one friend those of her brother. With them was one friend of latter days—but who had become to Lamb as one of his oldest companions, and for whom Miss Lamb cherished a strong regard—Mr. John Forster, the author of 'The Life of Goldsmith,' in which Lamb would have rejoiced, as written in a spirit congenial with his own. In accordance with Lamb's own feeling, so far as it could be gathered from his expressions on a subject to which his ed from his expressions on a subject to which he did not often or willingly refer, he had been interred in a deep grave, simply dug, and wattled round, but without any affectation of stone or brickwork to keep the human dust from its kin-dred earth. So dry, however, is the soil of the quiet church-yard, that the excavated earth left perfect walls of stiff clay, and permitted us just to catch a glimpse of the still untarnished edges of the coffin in which all the mortal part of one of the most delightful persons who ever lived was contained, and on which the remains of her he had invasion of human rights. In my earliest years I regarded no human being with equal reverence. I have his form before me at this moment, almost as distinctly as if I had seen him yesterday, so strong is the impression made on a child through the moral affections? "

Had we room, we should present many of the delightful incidents collected by the biographer, to illustrate traits of character in young Channing; but we feel reviews are out of place in the content of the loved, with love 'passing the love of woman,' were henceforth to rest—the last glances we shall ever

*"The following Sonnet, by Mr. Moxon, written at this period of tranquil saduess in Miss Lamb's life, so beautifully embodies the reverential love with which the sleeping and the mourning were regarded by one of their nearest friends, that I gratify myself by extracting it from the charming little volume of his Son-ets, which it adoras:

"Here alseps, heneath this bank, where dalsies grow, The kindliest sprite earth holds within her breast; In such a spot I would this frame should rest, When I to join my friend far hence shall go.
His only mate is now the minstrel lark,
Who chants her morning music o'er his bed, Save she who comes each evening, ore the bark
Of watch-dog gathers drowsy folds, to shed
A sister's tears. Kind Heaven, upon her head,
Do thou in dove-like gu'es thy spirit pour,
And in her aged path some flowets spread
Of earthly joy, should Time for her in store
Have weary days and nights, ere she shall greet
Him whom she longs in Paradise to meet."

MR. CALHOUN AND THE SOUTH.

The cry of Mr. Calhoun about Disunion awakens few echoes in the South. Here and there some straggling paper talks of a Southern Convention, but the great majority of Southern peo-ple appear to manifest little interest in anything but the struggle between the parties. Even the Charleston Mercury is descending from its sublime position—of armed neutrality—and engaging as a partisan for General Cass. The mad project of Disunion will never make head in the South Let Mr. Calhoun make any demonstration to bring it to a head, and he will find himself without a corporal's guard. The following article, from the Western Citizen, of Paris, Kentucky, is a fair exhibition of the feeling of that State towards all such schemes and schemers:

From the Western (Ky.) Citizen of September 15.

MR. CALHOUN AND HIS SOUTHERN PARTY. Mr. Calhoun, upon his return home, after the close of the late session of Congress, delivered an address to the people of Charleston, in which he discussed the merits of the several candidates for the Presidency and the subject of slavery in the Territories. He declared in favor of neither of the three candidates. He advised South Carolinians to remain calm, and take no decided stand at present in the approaching election. He regarded the question involved in the Wilmot Proviso as of infinitely more importance to Southern men than all other questions of national politics. He advised the formation of a Southern party to protect Southern rights, and plainly indicated a preference for a dissolution of the Union to a surrender of the right to take slaves to New Mexico and California. He concluded by announcing his willingness to take part in any struggle that might grow out of the course he advised, should such struggle occur in his lifetime.

In a man less distinguished for ability than Mr. Calhoun, all this would seem like the grossest folly; in him, it looks like madness. He is willing to peril this Union, and not only to peril ti, but abeliated to determine the decider of the property of the course he advised. Mr. Calhoun, upon his return home, after the as man less distinguished for ability than Mr. Calhoun, all this would seem like the grossest folly; in him, it looks like madness. He is will ing to peri this Union, and not only to peril if, but should be taken, or could be taken, or could

For the National Era LINES FOR FREEMEN.

BY CHARLES I. SMITH.

With a trust, and a faith, in the cause we defend,
Unshaken by danger, unscathed by defeat,
Though the dark cloud of battle above us impend,
Or our flag in discoundance trail at our fact,
We come to the breach, to our purpose as true
As the star in the sky to the earth poising pole,
And the motty we bear is, to die or to do;
While the pure light of Liberty burns in the soul,
And till broad as its compass of land and of sea,
Our country is blest with the smiles of the free.

In a panoply girded, of trustier worth

Than the mail of the warrior armed for the fight,
In the praises and prayers of the free hearts of earth
And the God-given armor of Justice and Right;
With our banner of Freedom, as proudly it braves
The tempests that weep through the far azure sco
Like a light on the sea, mid the storm-beaten waves,
A cynosure ever of haven and hone.

A cynosure ever of haven and hope, We come with our legions of freemen displayed, Upon hill-top and valley, on mountain and glade And yet not as a phalanx of veterans met, On the dark field of carnage, in helmet and plume, With the smooth burnish'd musket, and bright bayor Mid the clar gof the trump, and the cannon's loud

Mid the clar gof the trump, and the cannon's loud born
Our warfare is not amid havoc and din,
With the missile of death, and the red recking knife,
For the foc whom we fight are our brethren and kin,
Who have shared with our glory our honor, and strife,
But whom years of unwilling oppression too long
Have inured to injustice, and hardened to wrong—

Our brethren in freedom, who gallantly stood
By our side in the soul-trying hours of yore,
And commingled with ours their treasure and blood,
Till the hosts of the tyrant were swept from our shore
And whose valor, and virtue, and wisdom, and worth,
In the field and the forum so proudly have shone,
With whose aid it is told to the nations of earth,
That the land of the brave and the free stands alone;
Not with weapons of death can we battle with these,
But the heart-reaching power of reason and peace. But the heart-reaching power of reason and peace.

And we war not with men, but with systems of fraud,
That belong to the tomb of the ages gone by,
Where a barbarous band, oursed of men and of God,
In the sleep of eternal oblivion lis—
With a curse that is blighting the soil where we tread,
With its leperous touch, and its withering breath,
And that thrives as its pestilent vapors are spread,
Like the upas that blooms amid valleys of death;
Oh! what heart that is true to the nature of man,
O'er a ruin like this oan unblushingly scan!

Then wherefore the silence that reigns o'er the land,
And the singgish blood fearfully creeps through the vein!
At the altars of God, why like ghosts do we stand,
While their craven tongued oracles boldly profane!
And why wanders the pen of the poet in air,
Unto ideal realms for a rapturous thought,
And the lips of the sage guard with delicate care,
Against themes with oppression and cruelty fraught—
Does the mete-wand of Freedom descend with the light?
Or does Justice belong to the organs of sight?

When each gale from the east bore us tidings of trust,
That the rod and the sceptre from kings had been riven,
That the thrones of old Europe were crumbling to dust,
And her satraps of power to exile were driven,
Through the length and the breadth and the heighth of the
land,
Our shouts of rejoicing went up to the sky,
And we stretch do'er the waters a fraternal hand,
To the free of the Old World, in friendship for aye,
Did we then gravely ask of their creed, or their race?
Of the stamp of the mind, or the hue of the face? When the true-hearted Britt clamored loud for reform, With his charter of rights, and the threat of his steel Waxing strong with the spread of the long-brewing And when Erin rung out the wild ery of repeal,

Oh! too long has the clank of the fetter been heard, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1848.

FREE SOIL IN VIRGINIA.

The following we extract from the Richmond

(Va.) Republican, a Taylor paper: "The Tenth Legion speaks of the Barnburner meeting in Woodstock, as a decided failure, though it publishes its resolutions and electoral ticket. The Martinsburg Gazette, however, learns from other sources, that the Free Soil spirit is rapidly extending itself in the counties of Shenandoah and Rockingham, and is likely to give the drill sergents of the Spoils some trouble."

geants of the Spoils some trouble."

The Loudoun (Va.) Whig contains a long and an able letter from Samuel M. Janney, of Loudoun county, nominated recently as an elector on the Free Soil ticket. He declines the nomination "not for want of sympathy with the Free Soil movement," but because he is fully convinced that ed in seeing how the politicians electioneer for it "is not expedient for Ministers of the Gospel their Vice Presidential candidate in the South. to take any office by which they may become involved in the turmoil of a political contest."

"It has been the practice of the Society

"It has been the practice of the Society of Friends, for many years past, to discourage, on the part of its members, any participation in the excitement and party spirit which prevail in elections and political meetings, believing that the feelings thus engendered are calculated to withdraw the mind from religious contemplation, and to retard its growth in piety and virtue.

"In these sentiments I fully concur; yet there are seasons in which the discussion of great political questions so deeply agitates the public mind, that we cannot withhold our sympathies, nor can we forbear the expression of our hopes and fears, when the interests of humanity and the reputation of our beloved country seem to be in jeopardy."

Mr. Janney then proceeds to discuss the subject of the Mexican war, demonstrating it be un-

ject of the Mexican war, demonstrating it be unjustifiable, and holding both the old parties responsible for it.

sponsible for it.

"Of the two great parties represented in Congress, one urged on the war, applauded the course of the Executive, and called for large supplies of men and money; the other denounced the war, as unperessarily begun by the Prosident, and yet voted the supplies of men and money required to carry it on, affecting to throw the responsibility on the Executive, but, in reality, lacking moral courage to assert and maintain the cause of justice and humanity, by refusing the supplies."

He next treats of the duty of the Government

"On one occasion Mr. Charles Lloyd met them slowly pacing together a little foot path in Hox to fields, both weeping bitterly, and found, on joining them, that they were taking their solemn way to the accustomed Asylum?"

Poor Lamb! We have no heart, after such a some as this, to say one word about his frailties. We can but regret that the religions feelings with which he bore the first infliction of this "giant which he bore the first infliction of this "giant sorrow" were not matured, and that, instead of looking for consolation to Him, who alone can give power to endure with screne calmness the sufferings he inflicts, he attempted at times to "snatch some wild pleasure between the acts," as he called them, "of his distressful drama"

The closing passage of Mr. Talfourd's work, in which he gives us an account of the death and burial of the bereaved sister, is so eloquent with deep feeling, that we cannot forbear transcribing the whole of it:

Or, we believe, any considerable number of sensible to the South, to take part in anything tending to take part in anything tending to impair the good feeling which has exclude the citizens of Virginia from the North-way to the accustomed Asylum? So far from it, we all know that many of our most industrious and enterprise and the descendants of Virginians are now to be found in discountry; and the descendants of Virginians are now to be found in almost every part of Ohio and the other North-eraparty to protect Southern rights. Well, suppose it formed, and the whole North will unite against him. It will out-vote him in Congress—it will take the Government, and all the powers of the Government, into its own midst. It will take the Government, into its own hands; and then all the citizens are interested in slavery; but this is far from being the fact. In many of the West-ran outles there are very revery few slaves; and even only resource will be dissolution, and prhaps civil war, with the army and navy under the command of a Northern President. Will that add to the whole ha

NO. 91.

"What is it that degrades labor in the field and the workshop, and causes so many of our young men to live in idleness, or to seek a precarious sustenance in the over-crowded professions of law and medicine? Is it not the presence of slave labor? What is it that reduces the value of property in all the slaveholding States, so that the price of land is generally not one-fourth so high as in the free States? Is is not the wasteful and reinous system of slaver?

high as in the free States? Is is not the wasteful and rainous system of slavery? Why do so few among the many thousands of immigrants, who are flocking to this country from abroad, come and purchase the cheap lands of Eastern Virginia? Is it not because they dread the enervating atmosphere of slavery?

"With all the consequences of this wretched system before us, it would be the height of injustice to entail it upon territories that are now free; and this generation, if guilty of such a proceeding, would richly deserve all the reproaches so liberally cast on the Government of Great Britain, for its course during the last century in relation to the introduction of slavery into her American Colonies.

"In my estimation, this question overshadows all other questions of domestic or foreign policy; for it involves the reputation of our country, and

the happiness of unborn millions, who may hereafter inhabit that virgin soil.

"Compared with this, the much-debated ques-"Compared with this, the much-debated ques-tions of the Tariff, the Bank, and the Sub-Treas-ury, sink into absolute insignificance. An intel-ligent and enterprising people will surmount the obstacles thrown in its way by erroneous legisla-tion, provided it be left in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

"But in a country where the laborer is held in

involuntary bondage, his degradation reacts upon the dominant class, so as to paralyze the arm of industry, and destroy the life of enterprise; agri-culture languishes, commerce declines, education is neglected, and the whole body politic suffers a premature decay.

"Entertaining these views, if I go to the polls, I cannot consistently do otherwise than support the Free Soil ticket. "'Principles, not men,' should be the motto of

"Spring Dale, Loudoun County,
"9th mo. 8th, 1848."

LETTER FROM GENERAL CASS.

General Cass leads so retired a life, and has allen so much into the shade, the chief contest now being between Van Buren and Taylor, that we had almost forgotten him, until an exchange brought us the following letter, published in the Ann Arbor True Democrat. It throws no new light on his position. It only shows him to be what everybody knows, a most determined oppo-

"Washington, February 19, 1847. "MY DEAR SIE: Your friend Doyle will be se-

"I am preased to death by business, or I would write you a long letter. However, the newspapers give you a full account of our strange proceedings. We have not done much good; but they say it is darkest just before daylight, and I am inclined to think that our darkest hour has past. It seems to me that good is coming out of mischief. There is a more determined spirit to support the Administration than I have seen heretofore. It is now distinctly understood, and it will be the Democratio sentiment through the country, that everything must give way to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that no measure must be proposed that will embarrass the Administration. "The Wilmot Proviso will not pass the Senate. It will be death to the war—death to all hopes of getting an acre of territory—death to the Administration, and death to the Democratic party. It was not so intended. It no doubt originated with proper feelings; but things have now come to such a pass, that its adopsed to death by business, or I would

tended. It no doubt originated with proper feelings; but things have now come to such a pass, that its adoption will produce these effects. It is distinctly avowed by the Southern members of Congress that they would not vote for any measures for the prosecution of the war, nor nould they ratify any treaty, if this provision becomes a law. It will probably go back from the Senate to the House, where I hope the appropriation will pass without any proviso.

"I am, with great respect, truly yours,
"Lewis Cass.

" R. S. Wilson, Esq."

MODE OF ELECTIONEERING IN THE SOUTH.

Our Northern Whig readers may be interested in seeing how the politicians electioneer for We quote from an article in the Southern Patriot, Athens, Alabama, September 1st-italics and captals, just as we find them.

After remarking that Fillmore "will appear as an angel of light hovering over the South, and Cass a demon of darkness, flapping his sable antislavery wings," the writer proceeds: "Keep it before the People, That MILLARD FILLMORE has distinctly DISAVOWED the

FILLMORE has distinctly DISAVOWED the slightest wish or desire to interfere with the question of Slavery in the United States.

"Keep it before the People, That MILLARD FILLMORE is denounced by the Abolitionists as a Traitor and a Doughface, because he recognises the institution of Slavery, and brought a bill into Congress to pay a master the value of a runaway slave.
"Keep it before the People, That the Democratic papers dare not inform their readers that MIL-LARD FILLMORE VOTED IN FAVOR OF THE FIRST OF THE ATHERTON RESO-LUTIONS, which declares that Congress has NO JURISDICTION over the question of Slavery

in the United States.

"Keep it before the People, That Mr. Fillmore declared in a public speech." I disavon, most unequivocally, non and forever, any desire to interfere with the rights, or what is called the property, of the Southern States?"

SOUND ARGUMENTATION.

the American voter; and the great principles laid down in the resolutions of the Buffalo Convention meet my unqualified approbation—'Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men.'

"Samuel M. Janney.

nent of the Wilmot Proviso:

lected as a lieutenant, and I am glad we can give you this proof of a desire to pay respect to your

lor will be far more so?

Vi palden

From the New Orleans Courier. From the New Orleans Courier.

The Whigs at the North universally affirm that General Taylor is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. Everybody in Louisiana knows that the General cannot be in favor of any doctrine or measure which would afford the slightest countenance to the machinations of the Abolitionists, because he is the owner of at least two hundred slaves, which he works on two plantations, one in Louisiana. because he is the owner of at least two hundred slaves, which he works on two plantations, one in Louisiana, and the other in Mississippi, and not long since he added to their force by purchasing a considerable number of negroes from New Orleans. It would be strange indeed if General Taylor, under such circumstances, could be so far forgetful of the safety of his property, and that of his family, as to aid the enemies of the South.

From the Nashville Bar A Louisiana planter in favor of the (Wilmot) roviso! The INTOLERABLE ABSURDITY Proviso! The INTOLERABLE ABSURDITY of such a proposition scarcely permits us to treat it with any seriousness.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 28, 1848.

THE MOVEMENT.

The reader will observe that we devote a large portion of our paper to the record of movements indicative of the progress of the Free Soil enterprise. This leaves us less room than we should like for discussing the principles on which it proaction better than talk.

SOME STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT OF CO-LUMBIA.

The following presents a view of the free and slave population at the periods designated: Free. 1800 - 10,849 - 3,246 - 14,193 1810 - 18,628 - 5,395 - 24,022 1820 - 26,662 - 6,377 - 33,039

1840 - 39,018 - 4,694 - 43,712 It will be observed that the slave population nearly doubled itself in the first twenty years (from 1800 to 1820.) During the next ten years it remained almost stationary; but during the decennial period ending with 1840, it fell off 1,425. In 1840, the various classes of population were thus distributed:

WHITES.

1830 - 33,915 - 6,119 - 40,034

		Males.		Females	8.	Total.
Alexandria county	-	490		483		973
Alexandria city	-	2,748	-	3,010		5,758
Georgetown	-	2,290		2,834		5,126
Washington county	_	1,098	-	861		1,959
Washington city	-	8,196		8,647	-	16,843
Totals	-	14,822	-	15,835		30,657
FI	RE	E COLOR	ED.			1 00
A STATE OF THE STATE OF		Males.		Female	8.	Total.
Alexandria county	-	110	•	125	-	235
Alexandria city	-	664		963	-	1,627
Georgetown		589	-	814	-	1,403
Washington county	-	141	-	147	-	288
Washington city	-	1,949	-	2,859		4,808
Totals		3,453	-	4,908		8,361
	8	LAVES.				
* '		Males.		Female	8.	Total.
Alexandria county	-	173	-	127	-	300
Alexandria city	-	444	-	630		1,074
Georgetown	-	327	-	458		785
Washington county	-	465	-	357		822
Washington city	•	649	-	1,064	-	1,713
Totala		2.050		0.000		1.004

- 2.058 - 2.636 - 4.694 In the white population, the excess of females males to the South.

The county and city of Alexandria, since the census was taken, have been retroceded to Virginia. The population of Georgetown and Washington (country and city) was, in 1840, white, 23,926. free colored, 6,499; slave, 3,320.

We have no means of estimating the amount of the whole population at this time, but the returns of the assessors furnish sufficient reason for believing that the number of slaves has been steadily decreasing.

The following interesting statistics, compile from the assessor's list of 1945, for Washington, have been handed to us by an intelligent friend:

Same of the last			slaves.		ween 15 & 45
First ward -	-	-	53	-	101
Second ward		-	58	-	119
Third ward -	-		121		250
Fourth ward	-	•	19	-	36
Fifth ward -	-		26		56
Sixth ward -	-		28		58
			-		
Total	-	-	305		620

The assessors are bound by law, in their re turns, to discriminate between those who hold slaves for life and those who hold them only for a term of years; but we are informed that this duty has been neglected. The number given above of persons owning slaves, of course, embraces both those classes. It may therefore be fairly assumed that the number of real slave-owners is not greater than 250, and of these some are minors and many are women; so that the slaveholding males of Washington constitute a very minute fraction of the whole number of whites in the city of Washington, probably not one-twenty-fifth part. It will be recollected that the vote cast at the last municipal election (the first vote under

the system of free suffrage) was nearly 4,000. It is impossible to estimate exactly the numb of slaves from the data furnished; but, as a gen eral rule, it may be assumed that about one-half of the whole population of the District is embrac ed within the two periods, 15 and 45. The fair estimate then, is, 1,240 as the total number of slaves for the city of Washington in 1845. But, in 1840, they amounted to 1,713; the decrease, therefore, in five years, was 473, or at the rate of 27 per cent.

The slave population of the rest of what is now the District, Georgetown and Washington, (country,) was 1,607 in 1840. Applying to it the same ratio of decrease, it must have fallen in 1845 to 1,174. If the process of decrease continue at the same rate, the slaves in 1850 will number-

857

In Washington In the rest of the District

Total - 1,763 Averaging all the slaves in Washington in 184 at \$300 each, (quite a liberal allowance,) the total value of the slave interest in this city did not reach \$400,000, scarcely more than one third of the value of the property of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

And yet this number of slaves, insignificant a it is, is large enough to keep down the spirit of enterprise, and check the flow of capital and imnigration into the District

Were the few slaveholders here to meet togeth er and unite in a scheme of emancipation, to be abmitted to Congress, they could rid the District of the evil with very little inconvenience, and in so doing would give an impulse to trade, manufactures, and agriculture, which would soon crowd it with an industrious, a thrifty, and an intelligent population; to say nothing of the great moral bearings of the act, the blot they would thereby wipe out from our national escutcheon, and the resulting harmony in our Fed-

PARTY OR NOT.

ning is, that the Convention at Buf. falo did not contemplate the formation of a party, in the ordinary sense of that word, and that it acted wisely in so doing, we dissent entirely. On the question of fact, we see no evidence to sustain the position taken, but, on the other hand, we see all the usual indications of a party, and a very vigorous one.—Emancipator.

And the P.

should be liberated to-morrow, does he lose anything by it? If it can be supposed that he will be a watchful guardian over the interests of the South, is it not fair to infer that Zachary Taybut, who can say how long the crisis will last? what changes may be wrought in other organizations? whether it will be deemed best to keep up the union beyond the present canvass? what may be the policy hereafter of the majority comosing it? Others may do as they please; party has its uses, and many cannot or will not act with-out it; a few are whimsical enough to wish to enjoy the complete ownership of themselves. As one of these, professing to see only the length of our nose, we commit ourselves only so far. Without joining the "Free Democracy," the "Unterrified Democracy," the "Universal Reform Democracy," or any other party, we shall do all we can between this and next November to secure votes for Van Buren and Adams, as the representatives of Free Soil for Freemen and Freemen for all Soils. After that, we shall hold ourselves uncommitted to any party-organization, pledged alone to Truth and Freedom for all men, but free to advocate

THE HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

what particular policy we please.

We took the responsibility, not long since, of denving the correctness of certain reported conas a Presidential candidate. A few weeks ago, we were honored with a letter from one, the name ceeds-but, just now, we suppose, the People like of whom, if made public, would authenticate, beyond all doubt, any statements made by that authority concerning the views and position of Mr. Adams. No gentleman, at least, would presume to question them. We have been permitted to quote the substance of the letter. Referring to our ar-

ticle, the writer says: "I acquiesce entirely in the statement made in the article above mentioned, as to his opinions regarding the Presidential candidates. Although, as a military man, he acknowledged the merits of General Taylor, and respected him accordingly, the detestation he felt for the war, and his opposition to military Presidents, were objections to

him almost insurmountable. "On the ground of his entire want of political experience, and practical knowledge as a statesman, Mr. Adams was reluctant to see a candidate offered to the People whom he had so devotedly served through a long and laborious life, and placed in an office for which his very profession disqualified him, owing to the want of that leisure essential to the pursuit of studies and investiga-

tions necessary to fit a man for such a station. "He considered Mr. Clay the candidate most eligible for the period; and it was not until after the Whig caucus that he was informed there was a division in it, owing to the preference of General Taylor. The reason of this preference was obvious, and, as it clashed with strong and settled opinions on what he deemed a vital point of interest to the North, he never in any way approved of the breach, and he ceased to take any nterest in the election; always replying to men bers of Congress who put the question, ' Who is to be President ? 'THEY SAY, General Taylor!"-in a tone well understood in his family, but not always by his visiters, who construed it according to their wishes. In fact, he had lost all interest in the movements of the day, except in the great question which had for so many years possessed his

"In conversation with him a week before his death, I mentioned to him that I had seen some paragraphs in the newspapers speaking of converations with him on the subject of Presidental candidates, differing very much from his usual over males was 1,013; in the colored, 2,033. This sentiments, adding, that I thought they could not prosecution; and the same straddling politicians difference is to be explained, we suppose, by the be true. His answer to the remark was, 'that are now urging the claims of a man to the Presithe Baltimore Patriot, and deny the wholesale of for such an office, had it not been for his sucfictions; that he had been entirely misapprehended or wilfully misrepresented."

We trust that these statements, entirely conclusive, considering the anthonity from which they emanate, settle the question concerning Mr.

Adams's position towards Presidential candidates. The North American, of Philadelphia, we perceive, is quoting the opinions of Mr. Adams of certain acts of Mr. Van Buren, as indicative of the views he entertained of him in the closing part of his career. The following statement, made by Mr. Charles Sumner, of Boston, in a late meeting in that place, shows where Mr. Adams would have been now, had he lived:

"A gentleman from New Hampshire, happen-ing to be in Albany, October 28th, 1847, interest-ed very much in the Wilmot Proviso, and in the organization of a Northern party on that plat-form, from the city of Albany addressed a letter to a friend in Boston, asking him if he would asto a Friend in Boston, asking him it he would as-certain whether John Quincy Adams would unite with Mr. Wilmot, Martin Van Buren, Preston King, and Mr. Cambreleng, to organize such a party. It should be added, that it did not appear that he was authorized to use the names of these gentlemen, but made the inquiry on his own re-sponsibility. The letter making that application was received on Sanday morning. It closes by saying, 'I should be pleased to hear by the re-turning mail what decision Mr. Adams may form, as it may be decisive in governing the future ac-tion, upon the other hand, of the Wilmot Proviso

"I have in my hands a copy of the letter writ ten by that gentleman, Dr. Bowditch, on Sunday evening, October 31st, describing the interview he had with John Quincy Adams on that day. I read to you the precise words, written at that time, and speeded by the mail that night, in order to inform the gentleman, then in Albany, of the po-

and speeded by the mail that night, in order to inform the gentleman, then in Albany, of the position of Mr. Adams:

"'Learning from Mr. C. F. Adams that his father was to start for Washington to-morrow, I went to Couincy this P. M. I found the old gentleman quite feeble, and inclined to feel that his course was nearly run. He complained of great debility, that had been of late augmenting daily. He spoks with much interest of the movement, and an-He spoks with much interest of the movement, and approves of it, but says that he cannot put his name to any call, as he feels that by so doing he would pledge himself to labor for the cause more than he can possibly do. In fact, I have rarely seen him so debilitated. He has doubt whether he shall ever reach Washington, and intimates that this will be his last session, and therefore that he can-not do as we wish. I felt it to be indelicate to or do as we wish. Trett it to be indeficate to orge upon the old man, worn out in the service of his country, any action that was not entirely in accordance with his feelings. Still I gain courage from the interview. He approves of our cause, and bids us God speed. Perhaps others, when he arrives in Washington, may persuade him to do what I could not.

what I could not."
"Mark these words of encouragement: 'He approves of our cause, and bids us God speed. It does not appear that he declined to be associated with Martin Van Buren, or thought that he could not take a place on the same platform."

A word about vicissitudes among state Who was he that consummated one of the mor signal acts of liberal legislation in England of modern times—the repeal of the corn laws? Sir Robert Peel, a Tory, the head of the Consery. ative Ministry, a man who had battled long an powerfully against the very reform he at last tri-

mphantly carried! What do Americans think of him?

PRACTICE AND PROFESSION.

We are not for Van Buren "any way it can be fixed." We have held our "Free Soil" opinions all our life—Mr. Van Buren has received his within the last sixty or ninety days. He is an old politician, but a new convert to the Free Principles he now professes. We have been too long and too well acquainted with his practice in relation to this subject to place much confidence in his profession. Whenever he has had an opportunity of acting, he has gone against the principles he now talks in support of.—Piqua (O.) Register.

The Cincinnati Gazette copies the foregoing, and appears to think it a capital hit. It is a capital miss, as the Gazette copies to have known, though the author of the flippant paragraph fan-

though the author of the flippant paragraph fan-cied he was saying something. The acts of Mr. Van Buren in relation to Slavery-Extension are

1. In the Senate of New York, 29th Jan

should be interposed to prevent its further exten-States, clearly giving Congress the right to require of new States, not comprised within the to the interest of \$65,000 more. original boundaries of the United States, the prohibition of Slavery, as a condition of their admis-

sion into the Union-therefore. " Resolved, (if the honorable Senate concur therein,) That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to oppose the admission of States into the Union, of any Territory not composed as aforesaid, making the prohibition of Slavery therein an indispensa ble condition of admission."

2. In 1821, he voted in the New York Convention for allowing the colored citizens of the

State the right of suffrage. 3. In 1822, he voted for the passage of a law by Congress, that every slave imported into the Cerritory of Florida, either directly or indirectly, except by a citizen of the United States, emoving there for actual settlement, and being at the time the actual owner of the slave, should be entitled to immediate freedom.

So said the Louisville Journal in 1840. 4. August, 1837, while President of the United States, he rejected the application of Texas for annexation to the Union.

5 April, 1843, when the South was uniting for versations with the venerable Mr. Adams, in the annexation of Texas, he wrote a powerful which he was alleged to have expressed himself letter in opposition to it, just before the meeting strongly in favor of the claims of General Taylor of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and, in consequence of it, lost his nomina

tion for the Presidency. 6. In 1848, before any general movement of the People in opposition to Slavery-Extension, after his party had been consolidated in support of minees pledged against the Wilmot Proviso, and while as yet none of the first class of statesmen in the country had taken an independent and consistent position in relation to Presidential nominations and the Question of Slavery, he courageously, at the request of his friends, entered his protest against the action and the nominations of his party, vindicated triumphantly the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso, and followed up his protest by an avowal of his purpose to with-

hold his support from those nominations. And this is the man whose opinions in favor of Free Soil have been "received within sixty or ninety days !"

TWO PLANKS OF THE PLATFORM.

The composition of that patchwork bit of joinery, the Buffalo Platform, is a sore puzzle to a great many honest men, who are unable to find out what sort of timber was used in the building of it. The following may be considered as a ouple of the planks The Mexican War .- "It is due to the future

fame as well as the present prosperity of this great nation, that it be triumphantly sustained."—Mar-

nation, that it be triumphantly sussained.

tin Van Buren.

"The present war with Mexico is unconstitutional in its origin, unjust in its character, and detestable in its objects."—Charles F. Adams. These two planks are so far asunder that we imagine a person must make an uncomfortable straddle of it who attempts to stand upon both. Messrs. Webster, Winthrop, and their Whig

friends in Congress were making this "straddle" for a considerable length of time, say from the spring of 1846 to the winter of 1848. They can testify whether such straddling be comfortable or not. We "imagine" that the records of Congress will show that Messrs. Webster, Winthrop, and their political friends generally, voted that the war was unconstitutional and unjust, and detestable in its objects, and yet voted supplies to sustain it triumphantly to a successful termination, and also gold medals to men who had signalized themselves preëminently by its vigorous cesses in a war stigmatized by them as unjust and unconstitutional, and detestable in its objects As to the wit of the Courier, it fails for want of point. Neither Mr. Adams nor Mr. Van Buren attempted any such straddling feat - each was consistent with himself-and, now that the war is over, and no longer an issue, any more than the character of the war of 1812, they are consistent with one another. Their opinions on all the issues involved in the present canvass are known,

said of the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates of the Taylor Men? What about the opinions of General Taylor on the Tariff and the Wilmot Proviso? Does he concur with Mr Fillmore in these respects?

and known to be harmonious. Can as much be

TRUE, BUT INSUFFICIENT.

Chancellor Walworth, of New York, in accept ing the nomination for the office of Governor, ten lered him by the Cass Democrats, says: "Upon the question of the expediency of intro ducing slavery into Territories of the United States where it does not now exist, there is probably no real difference of opinion between any of the political parties in the Northern and Middle States. But I entirely agree with some of the most distinguished jurists of our country, that as slavery does not now legally exist in California and New Mexico, it can only be introduced into these free Territories by positive law, and that n legislation is necessary to prevent its introduc-tion there. For this reason, I am opposed to the tion there. For this reason, I am opposed to the agitation of the question for mere political purposes, the effect of which agitation will be still further to paralyze the efforts of the philanthropists of the South in favor of a gradual system of emancipation in those States where slavery already exists, and thus retard the progress of freedom these. Low with respect yours &c.

dom there. I am, with respect, yours, &c.,
"R. H. Walworth Hon. Samuel Beardsley, President of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse." The doctrine here presented is undoubtedly true, but it needs legislation to give it effect, fo the obvious reason that the judges of the Territo ries, before whom the question would be brought are to be appointed by a President selected from precisely that section of country where the re verse of this doctrine obtains. Chancellar Walworth affirms it to be true-Judge Berrien says

But we have a case in point, decided by the Su preme Court of Missouri, at the October term 1847. We copy from the Metropolitan:

Charlotte (of color) vs. Chouteau—Appeal from "1. Slavery may exist without any positive law thorizing it.
"2. The existence of slavery in fact is presum

"2. The existence of slavery in fact is presumptive evidence of its legality.

"3. It is not necessary to show any general custom in a country of holding negroes in slavery to prove its legality. If it be found to exist in fact, even to a limited extent, and no positive law prohibiting it be shown, it will be deemed legal.

"4. It is not the policy of the slave States to favor the liberation of negroes."

These are the preserve dectains and who

These are the pro-slavery doctrines, and who doubts that they would be held by any judges whom General Taylor or General Cass might appoint, or that they would be sustained by a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court? In view, however, of this difference of opinion among distinguished jurists, the plain, honest, common sense mode of settling the question is, by a positive act of Congress.

The plan of General Cass is a dishonest evasion of the question.

Wealth of the Candidates.—The New York Day Book gives an estimate of the estates possessed by the several candidates for President and Vice President. It is as follows: Taylor, \$60,000 or \$80,000; Cass, \$1,000,000; M. Van Buren, \$200,000; Fillmore, \$15,000; Butler, \$20,000; and C. F. Adams, \$500,000, besides a fortune of not less than \$1,500,000, of which his wife will, in the ordinary course of nature, soon come in possession. Mr. Adams inherited all or nearly all of his property, and Mr. Cass acquired his while in the service of the Government. WEALTH OF THE CANDIDATES .- The New York

And the Whig papers saythat General Taylor ons of a party, and a very spater.

1820, he voted for the following preamble and resolution: "Whereas the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to this State; and whereas his lands would be worth perhaps as much more, has inherited his, at least the negro part of it. The average of \$300, would amount to \$90,000; but Whig aspirant for the Presidency.

the slaveholder? If every slave in the Union no permanent party by this name. Multitudes we consider Slavery as an evil much to be desays he has recently invested \$100,000 in negroes sion; and that the Constitution of the United | The General cannot be worth less than \$200,000. and then his monthly pay amounts to \$476-equal

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

GIBSON SQUARE, LONDON, Sept. 8, 1848.

To the Editor of the National Era: Our "long Parliament" is prorogued at last, and the monster session is brought to a close. This much-wished-for event took place on Tuezday, in circumstances somewhat remarkable. The Speaker of the House of Commons is said to have received the summons to hear the farewell speech with a countenance which denoted the satisfaction created by the announcement. And, for the rest of the legislators, no impetuous schoolboys evergioiced more at a "breaking up" than did "Mr. Punch's boys, at his establishment at Westmin-Punch's boys, at his establishment at Westmin-ster," at the royal "release from the duties of a laborious and protracted session." On the same day the Queen set sail for Scotland. Lord John day the Queen set sail for Scotland. Lord John Russell, worn out with his nil operose agendo, had previously started off for Ireland for change of air, and now "London in September" is the lonely place long since described in his clever production to which that title is affixed.

In a very excellent sketch of the scene on Tuesday, the Times observes, that "there stood beside the Throne—distinguished from the glittering corps of ministers and diplomatists by the plain ness of their attire—the exiled sons of that exile monarch whose ruin was precipitated by the fatal ambition which had made him deaf, not only to the precepts of strict honor, but to the promptings of true interest. Around her crowded the ministers and representatives of States and Governments whose existence now trembles in the

scale of destiny."

The annoyance felt in every direction at the prolonged and wearisome debates, in which Mr. Anstey had spoken (it is said) enough "to have occupied a space in printing that would have sufficed for five weeks of close discussion;" and Mr. D'Israeli has delivered orations nearly as long as his novels, and about as worthless; and Lord George Bentinck has displayed his amazing faculty for repeating long lists of figures, without order and method—I say, the annoyance produced in this way will probably lead to some change hereafter. It is thought that "In France they manage things better," and valuable suggestions have been obcale of destiny." better," and valuable suggestions have been obtained from Mons. Guizot, and the power of putting a period to long-winded gentlemen in your country has been also learned with much satis-faction.

Since I last wrote, Mons. Louis Blanc has obtained in this country a place of refuge from the dangers which were pressing very closely upon him in his own. There has been a wish on the part of his admirers to give some public demonstration of their sympathy; but this display of hero-worship has been very properly deprecated by the person who was to have been its object. Our country is always the accessible home of the refugee who seeks our shores, and we are glad to afford shelter to him, whatever may have been his previous political history, but we cannot afford to harbor any one whose presence is to be made the occa-sion of trouble to the people and the Government. It cannot be too extensively known throughout

It cannot be too extensively known throughout America, that there is a determination on the part of our Government not to tolerate anything in the way of "sympathy" with politicians of the school of Mitchell and Earnest Jones.

As there is now a general lull in the political world, and as little of excitement as we may expect for a long time to come, I will take the opportunity which is thus afforded, of introducing the profice of your readers a most important portunity which is thus anorded, or introducing to the notice of your readers a most important topic, and which it may be more proper, as well as more convenient, to notice now, than at any other time. I refer to the approach of the chol-era to our country; and you may fear, as was the case in 1832, to yours also.

The subject has occupied a good deal of my at-tention of late, and I am anxious that your readers should be acquainted with some of the most important points which have come to my notice. My information is obtained principally from the reports of the Sanitary Commission, the second of which is just published. I need not mention to you that the epidemic is steadily advancing in the course it fook in 1831, and that the hope that it will be arrested in its progress is altogether visionary. I have, therefore, to observe that there are several facts which ought greatly to modify our fear in anticipating the next visit of the disease, and which may encourage the use of where this is not the case, arresting its progress

where this is not the case, arresting its progress on the appearance of the first symptoms.

In the language of the Commissioners, "Asiatic cholera appears to be carried by a poison diffused in the atmosphere, which acts with peculiar intensity on the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal. The irritation set up in the membrane in most access is not violent at Sant Intel St. in the contract of the sant Intel St. in the sant Intel St. i most cases is not violent at first, but if it be al-lowed to continue unchecked many hours, it produces such a change in the membrane, that the thin and colorless portion of the blood is poured out out from it with the same rapidity as it would be if a large opening were made in the great vein

2. There is, also, more corret information than was formerly possessed as to the causes by which cholera is produced and propagated. On the approach of this epidemic in 1831, our Government assumed that its entrance into England could be prevented by sanitary cordons, and their principal fear was, that all efforts for secu-rity would be frustrated by smugglers bringing it over from France. It is now established that we over from France. It is now established that we may as well employ an army to shield us from the east wind, as to try and keep away the cholera by a sanitary cordon. Our dread has to be directed, not against the arrival of vessels having cholera patients on board—not against an approach to persons who may be suffering from the malady and need our help, but against the presence of an atmosphere which is rendered impure by neglected drainage and the want of proper ventilation and means of promoting salubrity.

While the documents published by our Government show that choleraic poison has been freely propagated in all those districts where drainage was neglected, and filth allowed to accumulate, they show as clearly, that places kept free

mulate, they show as clearly, that places kept free from damp and impurity, and where personal cleanliness and the general health were attended to, were scarcely ever visited with the malady. The Dutch, the cleanest people in the world, es-

caped.
3. The decision of the Commissioners, that the cholera is not contagious, ought to be universally

By inattention to suitable means of promoting the healthiness of the apartment in which the sick are confined, we may produce that contagion which does not properly belong to the disease itself. The result of most extensive investigations in England, Russia, India, and other countries, is, that the disease itself is not propagated

y contagion.

4. The cholera is generally, if not always, preeded by symptoms which afford timely warning
or the use of effectual remedies.

"The whole tenor of the evidence shows that

"The whole tenor of the evidence shows that the premonitory symptom of an attack of Asiatic cholera is looseness of the bowels. This may be accompanied with pains in the bowels, or it may be entirely without pain. This is the real beginning of the disease. If proper remedies are employed at this period, the disease is generally and easily checked, and the second stage never comes on; but if neglected, the second stage commences suddenly, with all the violence which distinguishes this dreadful malady. But this suddenness is merely apparent; the disease has been actually present, and has been making progress several hours, perhaps days, and it is the second,

actually present, and has been making progress several hours, perhaps days, and it is the second, the violent, the unmanageable, and mortal stage, that has come on suddenly."

Founded on these facts are numerous important practical directions, which, as the epidemic is not likely to reach you yet, I need not now send, as I should, by doing so, trench too much on your space; I will therefore postpone them for a fortnight, when I hope to have the pleasure of addressing you again.

night, when I hope to have the pleasure of audressing you again.

I am happy to state that we have been favored with a week of most favorable weather, and that the fears entertained about the grain are now allayed. We shall probably have a deficient harvest, but the deficiency will not be such as was dreaded.

Mesers. Elihu Burritt, John Scoble, Mr. Bradshaw, and other friends, have gone over to Belgium, to complete their arrangements for the

gium, to complete their arrangements for the Peace Congress in favor of Universal Brother-hood. Yours, most truly, W. O.

The only two Southern Senators who voted in favor of the Wilmot Proviso bill, which was approved a few weeks ago by Mr. Polk, were Benton of Missouri and Houston of Texas. Both of them are Locofoco leaders in the Senate, both of them are advocates of General Cass's election, both of them travelled with him and made speeches for him on his late return to Michigan, and both of them are themselves Locofoco aspirants for the Presidency.—Louisville Journal.

Spruance of Delaware, a Whig, another South-

Spruance of Delaware, a Whig, another Southrn Senator, voted for the bill; and had John M. Clayton been in his place—another Southern Sentor, and a Whig-he would undoubtedly have ione the same thing. Both of them are advocates of General Taylor's election, and one of them is a

For the National Era. STRAY LEAVES

MARGARET SMITH'S DIARY COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[CONTINUED.] Jan. ye 21st, 1679 .- Uncle Rawson came her o-day, in a great passion, and, calling me to him, ne asked me if I, too, was going to turn Quaker, and fall to prophesying? Whereat I was not a little amazed; and when I asked him what he did nean? he said-"Your brother Leonard hath one off to them, and I dare to say you will folow, if one of the ranters should take it into his nead that you would make him a proper wife, or company-keeper, for there's never an honest mariage among them." Then looking sternly at me he asked me why I did keep this matter from him, and thus allow the foolish young man to get entangled in the snare of Satan. Whereat I was so greatlie grieved, that I could answer never a

"You may well weep," said my uncle, "for you have done wickedlie. As to your brother, he will doe well to keep where he is in the Plantations; for if he comes hither a theeing and thouing of me, I will spare him never a whit; and if I doe not chastise him myself, it will be because the constable can doe it better at the cart-tail. As the Lord lives, I had rather he had turned Turk!"

I tried to say a word for my brother, but he cut me straightway short, bidding me never to mention his name again in his presence. Poor me! I have none here now to whom I can speak freely. Rebecca having gone to her sister's at Weymouth. My young cousin Grindall is below, with his college friend, Cotton Mather; but I care not to listen to their discourse, and Aunt is busied with her servants in the kitchen, soe that I must even sit alone with my thoughts, which be indeed but sad companie.

The weather is bitter cold, and a great snow on the ground. By a letter from Newbury brought me by Mr. Sewall, who hath just returned from that place, I heare that Goodwife Morse hath been bound for tryal as a witch. Mr. Sew all tells me the woman is now in the Boston jail As to Caleb Powell, he hath been set at libertie. there being no proof of his evil practice. Yet nasmuch as he did give grounds of suspicion by oasting of his skill in astrology and astronomy the Court declared that he justlie deserves to bear his own shame and the costs of his prosecu

tion and lodging in jail. January ye 30th .- Robert Pike called this morn ing, bringing me a letter from my brother, and one from Margaret Brewster. He hath been to the Providence Plantations and Rhode Island and reporteth well of the prospects of my brother, who hath a goodlie farm, and a house nigh upon finished, the neighbors, being mostlie Quakers, kindlie assisting him therein. My brother's le ter doth confirm this account of his temporal condition, although a great part of it is taken up with a defence of his newe doctrines, for the which he doth ingeniously bring to mind manie passages of Scripture. Margaret's letter being short, I here copie it :

" Ye Plantations, 20th of ye 1st mo., 1679. "DEAR FRIEND: I salute thee with much love from this newe countrie, where the Lord hath spread a table for us in the wilderness. There is goodlie companie of Friends, who doe seek to know the mind of Truth, and to live thereby, being held in favor and esteem by the rulers of the land, and soe left in peace to worship God according to their consciences. The whole countrie being covered with snow, and the weather being extreme cold, we can scarce say much of the natural gifts and advantages of our new home : but it lyeth on a small river, and there be fertile meadowes and old cornfields of the Indians, and good springs of water, see that I am told it is a missioners, in the hope of averting the evil; or, My soul is full of thankfulness; and a sweet inward peace is my portion. Hard things are made easie to me; this desert place, with its lonelie woods and wintry snows, is beautiful in mine eyes. For here we be no longer gazingstocks of the rude multitude, we are no longer haled from our meetings, and railed upon as witches and possessed people. Oh! how often have we been called upon heretofore to repeat the prayer of one formerlie- Let me not fall into the nds of man.' Sweet, beyond the power of words o express, hath been the change in this respect and in view of the mercies vouchsafed unto us what can we do but repeat the language of David-'Praise is comelie; yea, a joyful and pleasant thing it is to be thankful. It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, to sing praises unto thy name, O Most High! to show forth thy loving kindness in the morning, and thy faithfulness every night.'

"Thou hast doubtless heard that thy dear brother hath been favored to see the way of Truth eccording to our persuasion thereof, and hath been received into fellowship with us. I fear this hath een a tryal to thee, but, dear heart, leave it in the hands of the Lord, whose work I doe indeed count it. Nor needest thou to fear that thy brother's regard for thee will be lessened thereby, for the rather shall it be increased by a measure of that Divine love which, see far from destroying, doth but purify and strengthen the natural affections. Think thou kindly of thy brother, for his love towards thee is very great; and of me also, unworthie as I am, for his sake. And soe, with salutations of love and peace, I remain thy loving friend,

" MARGARET BREWSTER." "The Morse woman, I heare, is in your jail, to tried for a witch. She is a poor, weak creature, but I know no harm of her, and doe believe her to be more silly than wicked in the matter of the troubles in her house. I fear she will suffer much at this cold season in the jail, she being old and weaklie, and must needs entreat thee to inquire into her condition.

Feby. ye 10th.-Speaking of Goody Morse tolay, Uncle Rawson says she will, he thinks, be adjudged a witch, as there be manie witnesses from Newbury to testify against her. Aunt sent the old creature some warm blankets and other ecessaries, which she stood much in need of, and Rebecca and I altered one of Aunt's old gowns for her to wear, as she had nothing decent of her own. Mr. Richardson, her minister, hath visited her twice since she hath been in jail, but he saith she is hardened in her sin, and will confess nothing thereof.

Feby. ye 14th .- The famous Mr. John Eliot, having business with my uncle, spent the last night with us-a trulie worthie man, who, by reaon of his great labors among the heathen Indians, may be called the chiefest of our Apostles-He brought with him a young Indian lad, the on of a man of some note among his people, verie bright and comelie, and handsomelie apparrelled, fter the fashion of his tribe. This lad hath a eadie wit; readeth and writeth, and hath some nderstanding of Scripture; indeed, he did repeat the Lord's prayer in a verie edifying The worshippful Major Gookins coming in to

up with us, there was much discourse concern-

the affairs of the Province-both the Major

and his friend Eliot being great sticklers for the rights and liberties of the Province, and exceedng jealous of the rule of the Home Governmen and in this matter my uncle did quite agree with them. In a special manner, Major Gookins did omplain of the Acts of Trade, as injurious to the interests of the Colonie, and which he said ought not to be submitted to, as the laws of England were bounded by the four seas, and did not justly reach America. He read a letter which he had from Mr. Stoughton, one of the agents of the Colonie in England, showing how they had been put off from time to time, upon one excuse or nother, without being able to get a hearing; and now the Popish plott did soe occupie all minds there, that plantation matters were saddie neglected; but this much was certain, the laws for the regulation of trade must be consented to by the Massachusetts, if we would escape a total

breach. My uncle struck his hand hard on the knock for admission into the Union as slave table at this, and said if all were of his mind, they would never had the breach; adding, that he knew his rights as a free-born Englishman, under Magna Carta, which did declare it the privilege of such to have a voice in the making of laws; whereas the Massachusetts people had no representative in Parliament, and laws were thrust upon them by strangers.

TO BE CONTINUED. W.H. C. HOSMER.

The following is a flattering notice of a gentleman whose contributions have occasionally graced

our columns.

"Hosmer.-The leading article of a number of 'The Church of England Journal,' a paper of high character, published in London, which is now be-fore us, is a review of Hosmer's Yonnondio, with very copious extracts. The journal in question speaks of Hosmer as an author who has much of the material which constitutes a poet—a lively fancy, an imaginative mind, with an eye for what is beautiful and grand in nature.' A high place among the American poets is predicted for Mr. H. by this transatlantic critic, who expresses great admiration of Yonnondio as a poem, and much delight with the powerful delineations of Indian character which fill its pages. It is not often that an American poem obtains such favorable notice in England, especially when the author has only merit to recommend him to attention." Rochester American.

On the last May-day morning, a little girl, LUCY JANE PHELPS, the picture of innocence and loveliness, after a few days of suffering, closed her eyes upon the opening beauties of Spring, in the tenth year of her age. A friend of the gifted writer of the following lines, who knew that while penning them he could, "through the mists of memory," see the pale face of one around whom his affections had been entwined, requested him to commemorate the event in appropriate verse. commemorate the event in appropriate verse. Among all the touching serious of P.Mr. Hosmer's pen, we have seen none metical than this.—An Exchange.

LUCY'S DIRGE.

"She was not made
Through years or moons the inner veight to bear,
Which colder hearts endure till they are laid
By age in earth."—Byron.

May is here, with golden tresses Tresses wreathed with flowers.

Tresses star'd with dew-drops gleaming,
In the pleasant south wind streaming,
Giving mainy-colored dresses

To the fields and bowers;
May is here with golden tresses,
Tresses wreathed with flowers.

II. May is here, my lit'le maiden! Maiden passing fair!
Maiden like a seraph gifted,
Ever high in thought uplifted
Earth above with sorrow laden,
Darkness and despair—
May is here, my little maiden!
Maiden passing fair!

III. Hark! a voice replieth sadly,
Sadly, like a dirgeSadly, like some childless mourner—
"To the church-yard they have borne her,
And torn hearts are throbbing madly,
Wash'd by sorrow's surge"—
Hark! a voice replieth sadly,
Sadly, like a dirge.

IV.
Oh! she longed for May to greet her With a honeyed kiss—
Greet her where bright eyes were glancing,
And the forms of sylphs were dancing
In the sunny lawns, to meet her
With the bon of bliss—
Oh! she longed for May to greet her
With a honeyed kiss.

V.

"Ah! the sun of May is sailing Through you asure deep—
Sailing with a face unclouded,
But sweet Lucy, pale and abrouded,
Heareth not the voice of wailing,
In her dreamless eleep;
Though the sun of May is sailing
Through the asure deep. "Like the wondrous flower she faded,

She rejoiceth angel vision,
While a wreath for her is braided
That will know no blight—
Like the wondrous flower she faded,
That unfolds at night. VII. "Oh! too oft the Spectral Reaper "On: too oft the Spectra heaper Moweth down the young—
Renper of the seythe unsparing,
For the stricken little caring,
Though they bend above the sleepe With their hearts unstrung—
Oh! too oft the ghastly reaper
Moweth down the young.

That unfolds at night— Faded, but in Fields Elysian

VIII.
"Fare thee well, bright Child of Heaven
Heavenly dreams were thine— Heavenly dreams were thine— Heavenly beauty gave forewarning Of departure in life's morning; And to thee a soul was given, Filled with thoughts divine— Fare thee well, bright Child of Heaven Heavenly peace is thine."

W H C HOSNER

The Free Soil Club met last Monday night. and adopted the following address and resolutions. According to the request of the meeting we give them place. They will be read with great interest. The address is a very strong one, presenting the subject in some peculiarly striking lights. Would that it might reach every voter in

Washington.—Ed. Era. DECLARATION

THE FREE SOIL ASSOCIATION OF THE DIS-TRICT OF COLUMBIA. A new starting point is now presented in the progress of the Government. The acquisition of an immense free domain has introduced new reations, which must affect deeply the destiny of the country. The question whether this free domain shall be subjected to the institution of Slavery is now presented for decision; and in this,

quence than have ever depended upon any issue which has arisen since the formation of the Gov-It is fortunate that this new epoch in party conthe foreign that this new poet in party con-tests arises at a time when other great controver-sies have been in a great degree concluded, by repeated indications of a fixed public opinion. The pacification of parties relative to old con-troversies has occurred opportunely for a just de-cision of the new one which has emerged. Men cision of the new one which has emerged. Men may now take sides as principles dictate and reason guides—and fortunately the liberals of this country have the leading light of Mr. Jefferson to illuminate their way, and the prudence, asgacity, and patriotism of Mr. Van Buren to conduct them successfully. The friend and correspondent of Mr. Jefferson—the friend and colleague of General Jackson—is the champion of the cause which received its impulse from the hand of him who drew up our Declaration of Independence—who denounced the introduction of Slavery into this country as just ground of revolution—who who denounced the introduction of stay late this country as just ground of revolution—who put his ban upon the importation of slaves from Africa—who was the first to propose the Ordinance excluding Slavery from all the vacant Territories in the United States—who took the lead in urging upon Virginia and other slave States the duty and policy of gradually abolishing slavery within their limits; who would therefore have been the unyielding enemy of every attempt to restore it to a region whence it had been banished Under the banner of Thomas Jefferson, borne by Martin Van Buren, the Free Soil Association of the District of Columbia enlists—under it, with unfaltering confidence, they look forward to achieve, peaceably, through the suffrages of the People and the sanctions of their Governments—State and National—the full accomplishment of all the views of the master-mind of the Revolu-tion touching the deliverance of the country from

slave encroachment upon Territories which have lately been delivered from it. If this be permit-ted, a wide field will be opened for the renewal of ted, a wide field will be opened for the renewal of the merciless rapacity which distinguishes the African slave trade, when carried on by the capital, cupidity, and daring activity of our race, when invited to fill up new provinces, rich with gold and silver mines, with slave labor. The black line of Thirty-six Thirty, once extended to the Pacific Ocean, through New Mexico and California, will soon make the remnant of Mexico a slave conquest. It will as naturally expand itself over the neighboring provinces, as the English power in Indostan has spread itself over the feeslave conquest. It will as naturally expand itself over the neighboring provinces, as the English power in Indostan has spread itself over the feeble Indian race, in the career of subjection which remorseless avarioe enforces there. The black line across the provinces of Mexico will draw to it all the fierce, ruthless, rapacious spirits of our country, North and South. They will find in it fortresses under the flag of the United States, where they may in security plan and prepare invasions; and in making conquests beyond the pale of the Union will have the countenance of its remote power to assist in enforcing upon the subdued, whatever subjection may best promote the object of making the land yield up its treasures. The days of Cortex will return—the peons be again converted into slaves, forced to

the burden of Slavery.

The first step in this career is the arrest of

States, Mr. Calhoun and his friends may say, as in the case of Texas, we join them " with or wit out the Union." But this black line can never be drawn across this continent, and a demarcation be thus made for ultimate separation of our Union, and consequent civil war, otherwise than by stealth. Congress will never vote the admission of New Mexico and California, but with the exclusion of Slavery. No Representative from a free State can give such a vote, without treachery to his constituency. Mr. Calhoun's plan, then, is the only feasible one; that is, to unite the whole South to press the march of Slavery to the Pacific; in the mean time, to make the vote of the section for President depend on the candidate's pledge open or covert to adopt the Southern platform, and this, Mr. Calhoun assumes, will divide the North into a Free and Slave party—the prospect of the controlling influence of the united South, in disposing of the Presidency, being too strong a seduction to be resisted by the ambitious

and mercenary among Northern parties.

In confirmation of this policy, both General Cass and General Taylor, claiming to be the exclusive candidates—one of the Democrats and the other of the Whigs—are understood to place themselves on the Southern platform. Mr. Polk has in a selemn researce told the country what has, in a solemn message, told the country what is to be expected of him, in case Congress ventures to maintain the anti-slave institutions of New Mexico and California. This would sufficiently indicate the course of General Cass. (the nominee of the Administration for the succession, if he had not himself proclaimed it in his letter to Mr. Nicholson, the Tennessee organ of Mr. Polk. If, then, Congress, at its next session, organizes the new Territories, preserving their freedom, Mr. Polk may be said to have veteed it in advance. If General Taylor or Cass succeed him, the measure is to be defeated, by Presidential influence or a Presidential veto, for four years more. In the mean time the new countries are to be planted nean time, the new countries are to be planted ment time, the new countries are to be planted with slaves, under the protection of a military Dictator, appointed by the President.

And what attitude is the District of Columbia to hold during this protracted controversy, should the only candidate who represents the true senti-

ments of the great majority of the people be excluded from the Presidency by the intrigues of party leaders, operating through packed conventions? Shall the District place itself on the Calhoun platform? Shall it with him proclaim Nultion, should Congress insist on exerting its acknowledged powers on the subject of Slavery? Will the landholders and slaveholders of the District drive the seat of Government from the shores of the Potomac, to seek a spot where it may exert its constitutional functions without annoyance from the threats, insults, and violence, which the intrigues of conspiring politicians may excite among an exasperated population, cheated into the belief that their interests are endangered? Or will the freemen of the District rather invite Congress to deliver them from the evil of Slavery, by a just and equitable system of emancipation, and thus eradicate an incurable cause of bitter political dissension? If there be in the District some whose indulged pride holds the vassalage of the servants about their persons above pecuniary or even general political considerations, the mass of our citizens, we are persuaded, would find ful compensation for the deprivation of slaves, in the deliverance of the free white laborer from contact and competition with a degraded caste-in the filling up of the District with an energetic free population—in the introduction of manufac-tures—the improvement of agriculture—the ex-pansion of trade—the encouragement of architec-ture, the mechanical and fine arts—all the accompaniments of capital which must naturally flow to the political centre of our vast and growing Union, when opened up by freedom, and presenting every advantage of climate, every variety of product, every facility of water power, railroads, canals, and rivers, and connecting the waters of the West with the ocean. The allurements of association with the leading personages coming from all parts of the Confederate the rectainty which the of the Confederacy—the participation which the wealthy and ambitious, though unemployed, would seek to command in the Government, through the influence of intimacy with those connected with it—would induce many men of capital to seek residences in the healthy region which environs the capital; and when the sessions of Congress become almost permanent, as they soon must, from the growing interests committed to its charge, multitudes of this class will establish residences among us, although their estates and rights of citizenship are held in distant parts of the Republic, provided circumstances render an abode in the District congenial, secure, and com-

But however considerations of local interest or general policy may bear upon this subject, the great principle of right—the instinct of justice and humanity—determines the course of the Free Soil Association of the District of Columbia; and on that ground it makes this its declaration of adhesion to the cause proclaimed in the resolutions of the recent Conventions at Utica and Buffalo and to the Presidential nominations made to sup port that cause.

Of the candidates presented for the high sta-

tions on which for the first time it can be truly said the progress of free principles and the liberty

of millions depend, it is scarcely necessary to speak. Mr. Van Buren is well known through the civilized world, as one of the greatest states-men and reformers of his time. For thirty years men and reformers of his time. For thirty years he has been the leading light of his party, that acomplished all the reforms in New York, which compusate all the reforms in New York, which for the most part were conceived by his fertile mind, shaped by his practiced hand, carried out by his eloquence and influence. New York has outstripped her sister States in the rapid career of reforming and liberalizing her political institu-tions, as she has in internal improvements, in commerce, in everything that gives her a just claim to the title of "Empire State." Mr. Van Buren gave his powerful aid to press forward all her wise, yet bold and popular movements. During his time, restricted suffrage has been made free—the banks restricted and held to accountability—sla-very abolished—the lakes and the ocean united by his union with his political opponent, Clin-ton—the common schools new moulded and established—the election of almost every public func-tionary (including the judges) made popular—the restriction of the power of the Legislature to cre ate State debts, and the reservation rendering it dependent on the direct vote of the people made fundamental—the suppression of the fictions and technicalities in the proceedings of courts of law, and the simplification rendering them level to the common understanding introduced, so that every man may plead his own cause if he chooses All these reforms, although the most recent of the new Constitution may be said to have been accomplished since his retirement from the active scenes of public life, have nevertheless felt the impress of his genius, through his immediate friends who effected them. All parties are so familiar with Mr. Van Buren's share in the conduct of the affairs of the Union after the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, as to render the recapitulation unnecessary. In lookin back to the great struggle involving the result back to the great struggle involving the result, whether the English or American principle should prevail—whether men or money should govern—it is gratifying to the working men who compose this Association to remember that Mr. Van Buren did not forget, in the midst of the great affairs which companyed his attention the district the structure of the nded his attention, the duty of the Government to the humblest laborer. The ten-hour rule, (as it is called,) which affords an interval between toil and rest, for the cultivation of recreation of the mind, was a regulation of Mr Van Buren's Administration, and it shows he has the heart of a good man, as well as the head of a statesman. His designs for the disposition of the public lands upon such terms as would enable every industrious man to become a settler and freeholder, upon the capital of his labor alone, is another proof that he may ever be relied on as

the poor man's friend. Mr. Adams, the Free Soil candidate for the Mr. Adams, the Free Soil candidate for the Vice Presidency, is new to the national theatre as a public man; yet histalents, literary attainments, and personal probity, have made him extensively known. As a politician, his fame rests upon the devout zeal, powerful efforts, indefatigable perseverance, with which he has urged the duty of emancipation upon all having the constitutional power to effect it. His ardor, however, has never led him to propose it in any mode subversive of ed him to propose it in any mode subversive of he compromises on which the Union was founded the compromises on which the Union was founded In giving his pledge to the maintenance of the principles promulgated by the Buffalo Conven-tion, which embrace those of the Democratic Convention at Utica, and adopt the exposition of Mr. Van Buren, submitted to that body, Mr. Adams allies himself to the whole system of reform first proposed by the Free Soil party of New York.

RESOLUTIONS. RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, therefore, That this Association, in declaring its adhesion to the cause and candidates of the Free Soil party of the United States, do of the Free Soil party of the United States, do so, not merely to aid in accomplishing the immediate object of this new organization, but also to advance the progress of Radical Democracy, and put down, by a stern reform, the abuses, the corruptions, the usurpations, which have ripened in the Government under the administration of two weak, perfidious, and unscrupulous Presidents, who have degraded the character of the true Democracy, by employing its consecrated mantle to mocracy, by employing its consecrated mantle to cover the intrigues by which they reached power, and the vices by which they have deprayed it.

Resolved, That the advocacy of free labor—the reservation of free States and Territories from the introduction of slavery—the assertion of the rights of a free press—the propagation of the principle of free and equal suffrage, to the utter extinction of the property qualification, and the rotten borough and gerrymandering system, wherever prevailing—the extension of the right of popular election to embrace public functionaries generally, and epecially those of the General Government employed in the immediate concerns of the people of particular districts, but under such guards as shall maintain the Federal authority—the diminution of the patronage of the Federal Executive—the reduction of postage, having in view a more extensive diffusion of information among the People—the reduction of the price of public lands to actual settlers, diminishing it to the cost of the surveys—are all salutary measures, alike consistent with the principles of the ancient Democratic ereed, and the interests of the People and the Government. They present the proper tests, to distinguish true Democrats from pretenders. popular election to embrace public function

crats from pretenders.

Resolved, That General Cass cannot justly be considered the nominee for the Presidency of the Democracy of the Union, because his nomination was effected by fraud, in stifling the vote of the Democracy of New York in the Baltimore Convention, whose delegation was present and on-Democracy of New York in the Baltimore Convention, whose delegation was present, and opposed to him, and in bringing to his support the nine votes of South Carolina in the person of a single individual, who had no delegated authority to represent the State. This double wrong of extruding New York, which claimed and had a right to admission, and supplying its vacant sea by South Carolina, which sent no delegation, and declined participation in the proceedings, consti-tutes the virtue of the Baltimore Presidential nomination—for, without the perpetration of these two suicidal acts, this nomination could not have been made. General Cass is in fact not have been made. General Cass is in fact the nominee of the present Administration, whose influence was employed to pack the Conven-tion and to operate upon the managers who effected his nomination; and, if elected, he will be heir to the instruments of this Administr

tion, and pledged to all its purposes.

Resolved, That General Taylor is not the candidate of the Whig party, because he has repeatedly declared, in writing, that he would not consent to be nominated as the candidate of any party.

R. R. SHEKELL, COLUMBUS McLEOD ELIE LAKE, WILLIAM POPE, WM. BLANCHARD, JOHN WARD, BALAAM BURCH, HENRY JANNEY, JOSEPH SCHOLFIELD, S. PARKER, On motion.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of the above Declaration and Resolutions to the editors of the newspapers of this city, with a request that they will publish them.

R. R. Shekkell, President.

S. PARKER, Secretary.

MR. CLAY AGAIN.

Some of the Whigs of Cincinnati being inclined to follow the example of their friends in New York and Albany, sought counsel from Henry Clay himself. The Cincinnati Chronicle says that he replied in substance as follows:

'My name, gentlemen, was submitted, by my why name, gentlemen, was submitted, by my consent, to the consideration of the National Whig Convention, which met in Philadelphia, but which did not think proper to place me in nomination as a candidate for the Presidency.

"I have quietly submitted to the decision of that body, and cannot consent to any further consideration of my name in connection with the office of President of the United States; and, accordingly, I have refrained from giving, and must continue to decline giving, the slightest encour-agement or countenance to any such use of it.

Still, no approval of the nomination of General Taylor.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. BOTTS is out in another letter. He is better pleased with General Taylor's last letter, than his former ones-exposes the inconsistency between them-claims the right to do as he pleases—says he has never said he would not support Taylor, and if the contest be between him and rebellion in Virginia, in the Clay ranks. DAVID GRAHAM, a leading Clay malcontent in

New York, has given up his idol, and, since Taylor's last letter, has concluded to go for him.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—Twenty-three mem-bers of the Thirty-first Congress have been al-

Illinais 1st district. William H. Bissell, Dem. John A. McClernand, Dem Thomas R. Young, Dem. John Wentworth, Dem. Edward D. Baker, Whig gain.

mas L. Harris, Dem. gai Missouri. 1st district. James B. Bowlin, Dem. William V. N. Bay, Dem James S. Green, Dem. Willard P. Hall, Dem John S. Phelps, Dem.

Iowa. 1st district William Thompson Dem Shepherd Leffler, Dem. Arkansas. Robert W. Johnson, Dem.

Vermont. 1st district. William Henry, Whig. 2d, 3d, and 4th districts—no choice

Maine. 1st district. Elbridge Gerry, Dem.
2d do. Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Dem. John Otis, Whig.
R K. Goodenow, Whig gain.
Cullen Sawtelle, Dem.
Charles Stetson, Dem.
Thomas J. D. Fuller, Dem.

Total-four Whigs and nineteen Democrats. Thus far, the Whigs have gained two members and lost one, compared with the present Congress. We make no account of the vacancies in Vermont, for they will no doubt be filled as at present, with one Democrat and two Whigs. After the first trial, a plurality elects.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

MR. VINTON, of Ohio, notwithstanding his determination not to appear again as a candidate for Congress, has been renominated by his friends in

JUDGE LAPAYETTE SAUNDERS, the spokesman for General Taylor in the Philadelphia Convention, lately died at the Red Sulphur Springs, in

A TRAGEDY.-Last Wednesday night week, an altereation took place at a gaming table in Havre de Grace, Maryland, between a Mr. Aldridge, of Baltimore, and Mr. Thomas, a citizen of the place An immediate duel was the result, in which Aldridge was shot, it was supposed, mortally Thomas fled to Bel Air, and, shutting himself up in an apartment at a hotel, shot himself mortally through the heart.

OPPOSITION TO WILNOT.-Some Democrats Tioga, Pa., have set up Jonah Brewster as an opposition candidate for Congress, against Wilmot

CINGINNATI, SEPT. 22. - Steamboat Explosion, with CINCINNATI, SEPT. 22.—Steamboat Explosion, with Loss of Life—A Vicksburg Edutor Killed.—The steamer Concordia, of Memphis, while running down the river, burst her boiler at Plaquemine, on Monday last. Fifteen persons, hands and deck passengers, were killed, and many are missing, whose fate is still unaccounted for. The cabin passengers all happily escaped without injury.

John Jenkins, Esq., editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, was killed on the 15th instant, in a street fight. The cause of this lamentable affair was a political quarrel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. - The Senat skands—26 Whigs, 24 Democrats, but one mem-ber of each party has lately died. The House stands-60 Whigs and 60 Democrats, of whom one (Whig) has since died.

A Double Assurance.—The Richmond (Va.)

Enquirer says: "In the event of the election of General Butler as Vice President, we have most confident assurance that he would, as the United States Senator for the whole country, give his casting vote against any bill which violates the interests of the South—say the Wilmot Proviso—interests of the South—say the Wilmot Proviso—if there should be a tie vote upon that question; and should it pass that, we have the pledge of Gen. Cass to veto it."

Means, the increase of slave power upon the American continent.

"Resolved, That the principles declared by the Buffalo Convention are our principles, and the nominations there made, of Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, will receive our energetic support, not, however, with any hope of success in this region, but to second the activity and zeal of our brethren in the non-slaveholding States.

"Resolved, That the principles declared by the Buffalo Convention are our principles, and the Democratic President as understood the voters are in the Valley and in the western counties. Many will vote for the tiket. Perhaps the Emquirer may one of these days admit, that we did not speak too fast about Virginia, when such a movement as this can take place."

The Ware (Mass.) Gazette says: "Of the five settled ministers and four ex-ministers in jamin F. Butler, for their adhesion to our principles, and the offices of five settled ministers and four ex-ministers in town, not one goes for Cass or Taylor, and all, with perhaps one exception, will vote the Free Soil ticket."

States Senator for the whole country, give his but to effect the United States, will receive our energetic support, not, however, with any hope of success in this region, but to second the activity and zeal of our brethren in the non-slaveholding States.

"Resolved, That the principles, and the nominations there made, of Marty will vote for the tiket. Perhaps the Emquirer may one of these days Enquirer says: "In the event of the election of General Butler as Vice President, we have most confident assurance that he would, as the United and should it pass that, we have the pledge of

in these acts of proscription we see displayed, by the man who occupies the Executive chair, the ferocity of a pirate who hastes to 'murder with n the Charleston Mercury, " seemed to actuate the vast assemblage—that of determined resolution to stand by the South, and to support the 'men of the South,' as the candidates of their choice."

Charles Macbeth, being called to the chair, made an address, in which he alluded to the situation

of the slaveholding States.

"Now attacked on all sides, exposed to the assaults of an embodied spirit, coming from all classes and parties at the North and West. Their devotion to the cause of our ruin admonishes us at the South, irrespective of all ties except those which spring from a Southern soil, to unite in our own defence. To expect that at home we were so distrustful of each other as to ask pledges on the subject, would be to admit the institution of sla. subject, would be to admit the institution of slavery does not, of itself, create the bond that unites all who live under its influence. We do not look to a President for our support, it is true; but we look to a Southern man to see that our rights are not trampled under foot."

The Hon. Isaac E. Holmes was then loudly alled for. He showed-

"That the Democratic party of the North had gradually fallen off from our support, until, upon the final vote, they utterly abandoned us; and exhorted his fellow-citizens to believe that, from he pervading sentiment at the North, there was nothing for us to expect from a Northern candinothing for us to expect from a Northern candi-date or a Northern party, upon the great subject of our rights. He expressed his decided prefer-ence for General Taylor, who had every interest and sympathy in common with us, and who had the firmness of character and the strength of will to insist that the rights of the South should be

After other speeches in the same strain, the eeting adjourned.

The Charleston Mercury itself goes for Cass, whom, when first nominated, it bitterly denounced. What news Mr. Senator Foote may have conveyed to it, concerning the author of the Nicholson letter, we do not know.

FREDERICK JEROME.—The Common Council of he city of New York has voted to confer the freedom of the city, in a gold box, upon Frederick Jerome, the heroic seaman, through whose instrumentality numbers of lives were saved from the burning Ocean Monarch. Jerome has made New York his home for eight or nine years, and has in that city a wife and children. It is a fact worthy of remembrance that this internal mot worthy of remembrance, that this intrepid man saved the lives of about one hundred individuals at the time the packet ship "Henry Clay" was

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ACADIA—SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston, September 24th, having sailed on the 9th from Liverpool. The United States had damaged her machinery, and been compelled to put back for repairs. The Hermann had grounded on the 4th, off the Isle of Wight, but was at last floated off without damage.

The Queen adjourned Parliament on the 5th and then left for Scotland. Ireland continues

Lamartine has published a defence of himself. General Cavaignac has been obliged to disclaim the intention of suppressing the Paris Constitutionnel. The Bonapartists are laboring for the election of Louis Bonaparte to the Presidency. Ledru Rollin is about starting a new journal. Some disaffection had sprung up among the National Guards against General Cavaignac.

The Austrians having levied a heavy contribution upon the citizens of Parma, they flew to arms, and a desperate struggle took place between them and the soldiery. Result unknown.

The latest advices from Paris, received by the London papers, announced the important intelli-gence that the French Government, on the 7th instant, received despatches from M. Arago, the French Minister at Berlin, announcing officially that Austria has accepted the mediation of France and England for the settlement of the Italian

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9 .- The weather continues fine LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—In eweather continues nine in Great Britain, and favorable for harvesting, which has had the effect of causing a decline in the prices of grain. The fall amounts to nearly the extent of the recent advance.

Sales of corn at 33s. to 34s. per quarter. Flour

3s. to 5s. per quarter for old, and new sold at a reduction of 5s. to 6s. No change in the flour market, but the demand was dull. United States wheat sold at 28s. to 31s. Canadian 28s. to 30s. Indian corn was in less demand at a decline of 2s.

London, Sept 9 .- Sales of corn, 36s. to 38s. per uarter. Flour sells at 28s. to 32s. per barrel. PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—The import provisions to Liverpool during the week has been very limited. Lard is in demand, and sales brisk, to a large extent, at one shilling per cwt. advance. Bacon du with no demand, but prices fair.

THE MOVEMENT.

FREE SOIL IN WASHINGTON.—The Free Soil men in Washington have many obstacles to contend against. They are generally mechanics, and one at least of the leading Dailies here. Demo cratic in profession, has the slightest possible sympathy with workingmen. They cannot get notices of their meetings, much less their proceedings, published in either of the Daily papers. The Era, which has, we believe, a larger permanent list than either, still being a weekly, does. not circulate extensively in the city; so that the association formed here is obliged to depend, to a great extent for the publicity of its proceedings, upon the Sun and Clipper of Baltimore. The New York Globe will understand the recent attempt in a certain quarter to vilify and disparage the Free Soil movement here. The men engaged in it are respectable citizens, and not to be looked down by Government organs; and there are more friends of the movement, than antiquated politicians dream of.

SLAVERY-EXTENSION IN VIRGINIA .- The papers Preston, Shenandoah, and adjoining counties in Virginia, are discussing in piquant style the policy of the Free Soil movement, in that State.
The Tenth Legion has its hands full in contending against the free spirit abroad. The last number ontains a spirited communication by Thor Pitts, one of the Free Soil Electors, in vindicatio of their cause, and an editorial a column long is reply. Other papers are becoming involved in

the controversy.

A meeting was lately held at Alexandria, Virginia, at which the following resolutions were

"Whereas the members of this meeting, assembled in a spirit of concord and devotion, forgetting all past political differences, avow themselves the unqualified opponents of slavery extension; and whereas it is due to themselves and the community at large that the reasons for taking so important and delicate a step should be distinctly appropriated.

nnounced: therefore,
"Resolved, That we look upon slavery as "Reselved, That we now and social—whose great evil—moral, political, and social—whose blighting influence is manifest in the impoverished lands, the decline in population, wealth, and converse of our own beloved Commonwealth ed lands, the decline in population, wealth, and resources, of our own beloved Commonwealth; and whilst we deny to the General Government the power to interfere with or abolish this institution in the States where it already exists, still we nevertheless believe the good of the whole country demands its prohibition in territory now free, that Congress should preserve 'free soil for

a free people?

"Resolved, That the great doctrine of universal emancipation, inculcated by the illustrious 'Sage of Monticello,' pointing to the progress of human freedom, like the mystic emblems of the Egyptian, in the fall of thrones and crowns, now tottering throughout Europe, makes it especially ring throughout Europe, makes it especially abent upon us to resist, by all constitutional s, the increase of slave power upon the Amer-

savage joy.'

OLD HAMILTON (O.) seems to be fully roused A great Free Soil Convention for the county was lately held at Mount Pleasant, in which were delegates from every township in the county and ward in Cincinnati. A full State ticket was nominated. Samuel Lewis was also nominated for Congress and Charles Cist as an Elector. Mr. Lewis is one of the ablest men in Ohio, and Mr. Cist, one of the old leaders of the Democracy o Hamilton, and the original editor of that unique paper, Cist's Advertiser.

Mr. Mann, we are glad to learn, has been re ominated for Congress in the 8th district, Mass. He was nominated by acclamation at the Free Soil Convention which met on the 10th at Dedham. The following resolutions show upon what

"Resolved, That this Convention entertain the fullest confidence in the integrity and ability of the present Representative of this district in Congress; and as we believe him to be sound and gress; and as we believe that to be sould also true on the now paramount question of the exten-sion of slavery, and have entire faith in his sagacity to perceive, his courage to oppose, and city to perceive, his courage to oppose, and his eloquence to illustrate the enormous moral evils of that institution, and the intolerable political encroachments of the slave power: Therefore, we unanimously nominate the Hon. Horace Mann to the voters of the Eighth Congressional District, as

a candidate for reflection.

"Resolved, That this Free Soil Convention does not select Mr. Mann as the exponent of its opinions because of the support awarded him by the ions because of the support awarded him by the Whig party, but in spite of it, nor because of his present undefined position with reference to the Presidential candidates, but in spite of it; being convinced that, holding the principles and sentiments proclaimed in his recent speech in Congress, and of his more recent letter to his constituents, as well upon the whole vast subject of human hardes as unset the constitutional itself shalls.

as well upon the whole vast subject of human bondage, as upon the constitutionality of abolishing it in the District of Columbia and clsewhere—he must and can only be found heartily cooperating with us, in the pending struggle between the antagonistic forces of Freedom and Slavery.

"Resolved, That, apart from these demonstrations, and others which might be enumerated, we may safely deem the fact of a past life devoted to the highest interests of humanity, as furnishing no mean pledge of the sincerity and earnestness of Mr. Mann's anti-slavery convictions; and that, in view of all, we are left no room to doubt that he is 'with us, and of us, and for us,' on the right side of that broad line of principles which separates, at a like distance, the supporters of Cass and Taylor, from those of Van Buren and Adams.

Adams.
"Resolved, That, should the election of Presi-"Resolved, That, should the election of President of the United States devolve upon the House of Representatives, and should any member of the Massachusetts delegation prove so treacherous to the cause of Freedom as to cast his vote for the slaveholder's candidate, Zachary Taylor, he will justly subject himself to the indignant condemnation of every sincere friend of liberty." ion of every sincere friend of liberty."

We hope he will accept. Congress needs more nen of his stamp. THE EMANCIPATOR of Boston has added to its old name the title, The Free Soil Prees, and announced the name of C. C. Nichols, as the gen-

tleman who has had charge of its editorial department the last year, and will continue to THE WAY TO DO IT .- The Mohawk Courier of the 14th publishes a call for a mass meeting of the Free Democracy at Herkimer, signed by 2,500

and upwards. BALTIMORE -A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Baltimore, on the

15th, says: "Without any formality, I am happy to inform you that the 'Free Soil' party is daily growing stronger in this city. We shall undoubtedly hold the 'balance of power' in Maryland."

Good.-Out of ninety voters in the village New Mills, Mass., seventy have already joined the Free Soil League in the place, and are pledg-ed to vote for Van Buren and Free Soil, Adams

PRESIDENTIA day among the workmen in the Newspaper Exchange, No. 22 School street. The result was: Van Buren 19, Taylor 5, Cass none.—Boston Re-

greatly encouraged by the recent vote in Maine. It says:

"We have done better than we expected. It is only a few weeks since an effort was made to awaken an interest in the approaching Presiden-tial election. A few places only have been visit ed by Free Soil speakers; and the voters of many of our towns are not even now apprized of the existence of the Free Soil party. It is most gratexistence of the Free Soil party. It is most gratifying, therefore, that we can refer our readers to the returns which we publish in this number. It will be seen that the Free Soil vote is more than double of the Liberty party vote of the last year; nor can we doubt that it will be greatly increased, at the November election. Indeed, we should not be greatly surprised, should proper means be employed, if the Free Soil ticket should secure a plurality of the voters by that time."

ILLINOIS .- A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Chicago, Ill., says:

"All this section of the State is on fire with Barnburnerism. Present appearances indicate that Van Buren will get two-thirds of all the Locofoco votes in Wentworth's district. The Whigs generally stand for Old Zack. In fact, Cass seems to be nowhere, while the contest appears to be between Taylor and Van Buren. A pears to be between Taylor and van Buren. As vote was taken on the steamboat 'Empire' the other day, on her upward trip, and it stood: 39 for Taylor, 39 for Van Buren, and 8 for Cass! In all the votes taken on board steam or canal boats, or railroads, Cass is universally behind Van Bu-

THE REACON OF LIBERTY is the name of a new Free Soil paper just started at Newburyport,

THE NEW YORK HERALD seems astonished by the rapid growth of the Free Soil movement. It

"This movement, which was started by Mr. Van Buren and his supporters, seems to be get-ting on famously in the free States. Vermont told well; Maine, by the recent returns, has not made so great a triumph, but perhaps that State will do better by November next. Free Soil Conventions everywhere appear to be getting up with a good deal of enthusiasm; and what is more surprising, the one just held in Reading, Pennsyl-vanis, appears to have accomplished a great deal in a little time, and over a wide space."

Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, in his recent Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, in his recent great speech at St. Louis, at a Taylor meeting, came out for Free Soil, and he was highly applauded by his auditors for the noble stand he took. The position taken by this patriarch of the Whig party of Missouri will have a great effect in that nominal slave State. He commended the wisdom and portrayed the necessity that, in the hands of Jefferson, gave birth to the Ordinance of 1787, as intended to apply to our entire Northwestern Territory at that early day; and remarked that, did the question depend upon his vote, the principles of that Ordinance should be extended over every inch of territory we now have, or might hereafter acquire.—New York Tribune. plauded by his auditors for the noble stand he took. The position taken by this patriarch of the Whig party of Missouri will have a great effect in that nominal slave State. He commended the wisdom and portrayed the necessity that, in the hands of Jefferson, gave birth to the Ordinance of 1787, as intended to apply to our entire Northwestern Territory at that early day; and remarked that, did the question depend upon his vote, the principles of that Ordinance should be extended over every inch of territory we now have, or might hereafter acquire.—New York Tribune.

Perhaps the question may depend upon his vote. What if his vote should elect General Taylor, and the General veto the Wilmot Proviso?

or, and the General veto the Wilmot Proviso?

If Mr. Bates feel so deeply, we should think he would seek to know the opinions of the man he is voting for.

Here is a Democratic specimen of talking one way and voting another:

The Fond du Lac Journal, with Cass and Butler at its mast-head, goes off thus:

Gilpin was in the Cabinet of Mr. Van Buren, at the time the ten-hour system of at limit the president in favor of the humanity and justice of that measure. As the ten-hour system is now attempted to be made a hobby in this city and county, with certain old Hunkers, it is but sheer justice to give the merit of it to whom it justly and truly belongs—to Martin Van Buren, at the time the Cabinet of Mr. Van Buren, at the time the cabinet of Mr. Van Buren, at the time the ten-hour system for labor was adopted at all the navy yards, and no doubt advised with the President in favor of the humanity and justice of that measure. As the ten-hour system for labor was adopted at all the navy yards, and no doubt advised with the President in favor of the humanity and justice of that measure. As the ten-hour system for at limit the president in favor of the humanity and justice of that measure. As the ten-hour system of at limit the president in favor of the humanity and justice of that measure. As the ten-hour system for at limit the president in favor of the humanity and justice of that measure. As the ten-hour system for at limit the president in favor of the humanity and justice of that measure. As the ten-hour system for at limit the president in favor of the humanity and justice of that measure. As the ten-hour system for at limit the president in favor of the humanity and justice of that measure. As the ten-hour system for at limit the president in favor of the humanity and justice of that measure. As the ten-hour system for at limit the president in favor of the humanity and justice of that measure. As the ten-hour system for a limit the president in favor of the humanity and justice of that measure. As the ten-hour sy

er at its mast-head, goes off thus: "We shall continue to adhere to and advo-cate 'Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men,' regardless of the jeers and sneers of the Slavery organ (the Republican, a Taylor pa-per) of this place."

THE RICHMOND (VA.) SOUTHERNER, of the 14th. publishing the Free Soil Electoral ticket in Vir-

ginia, says:

"Although this movement may be laughed at and scouted, it will dig a big hole in the Democratic party of this State. It will take off some three or four thousand votes. Most of the voters are in the Valley and in the western counties. Many will vote for it in Eastern Virginia. We know of several who will vote for the ticket. Perhaps the Enquirer may one of these days admit, that we did not speak too fast about Virginia, when such a movement as this can take place."

THE FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER, of Philadelphia, an organ of the Society of Friends, has a series of excellent editorial articles on the duties of its Buren.

members in relation to voting. It charges upon the old parties a pandering to the spirit of war, and a base bowing of the knee to the dark spirit of slavery, and earnestly and affectionately recom mends "to the consideration of all those who have at heart the welfare and stability of our religious correspondence and exchanges. We regret that society, the inquiry, of how far they stand clear he has felt bound to take any active part. by supporting either of the Presidential candilates to whom we have referred."

DANIEL WEBSTER having declared in his speech that the nomination of General Taylor " was not fit to be made," the people of Massachusetts are discussing the question whether it is fit to be sup-

The following resolution was discussed at great length in a meeting at West Sterling, and carried by a vote of 138 yeas to 11 nays:

"Whereas Daniel Webster has pronounced the nomination of Taylor not fit to be made, the people of Massachusetts should declare it not fit to be supported." Wisconsin .- The newly organized county of

Marquette, in Wisconsin, held its election for county officers on the 4th, and elected the entire Van Buren ticket, over both sets of candidates of the old parties, three to one. The correspondent of the Wisconsin Freeman writes: "And now for General Cass and his brave old

Hunkers, where were they? I will answer in the language of one of them, who was seen run-ning, 'I thought I'd better slope.''' IN FAYETTE COUNTY, hitherto a warm Whig ounty of Ohio, both the Taylor papers, the Ban-

ner and the Intelligencer, have been discontinued So say the newspapers. CLEAR THE TRACK !- Haswell's Bennington Gazette says that Mr. Dillingham, the candidate of the Cass party for Governor in Vermont, utterly repudiates General Cass since the election, and

THE WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Ashtabule county, Ohio, have gone over to the Free Soilers, and carried with them the banner which had been presented to the Whigs of Ashtabula, as the Banner County, by the Whig ladies of Lexington,

COLONEL MILES MURPHY and Dr. Reed, o Henry county, Ia., ex-members of the Legislature, the former a leading Democrat, the latter a prominent Whig, both among the best known and mos influential citizens of the county, have gone over to Van Buren and Free Soil. So says the Indiana Free Territory Sentinel.

THE ROCKFORD FREE PRESS is the name of a new Illinois Free Soil paper, just published by

JAMES G. BIRNEY, we learn from a notice in the Tribune, was to address a Free Soil meeting at Saganaw, Michigan, on the 22d instant. The same paper says:

"Hon. Flavius J. Littlejohn, formerly a State Senator in the Michigan Legislature, and at present the Representative from Allegan county, is about to stump the State for Van Buren. He has been for years the most distinguished Loco-foco in the Second Congressional District, and nearly secured the Congressional nomination is that district, now represented by Mr. Stuart."

THE GERMANS MOVING .- We understand, says The Germans Moving.—We understand, says the Chicago Tribune, that the Germans of this city are about forming a Free Soil League. Among those who are most warmly engaged in the movement, there are several of the most prominent of our German fellow-citizens, and lately members of the Cass party. It may be gratifying to many of them to know that they are not alone in giving their votes for Free Soil, but that the Germans are everywhere wheeling into line, and leaving the sinking cause of Cass. Yesterday morning a letter from La Salle county informed us that every German in that precinct—and their numevery German in that precinct—and their number is large—has arrayed himself in favor of Van Buren and Liberty. From De Kalb and McHenry we hear equally favorable news. In Wisconsin, we have assurances that three-fourths of consin, we have assurances that three-fourths of the honest German voters are with us. In Cin-cinnati, and throughout Ohio, it is pretty much the same. In Missouri, there are 10,000 German voters, and nearly all of them will go with us,

Since the Buffalo nominations, the following leading Whigs of Trumbull county, Ohio, have leclared for Van Buren and Adams :

"Judge Newton, formerly a State Senator; John F. Beaver, State Senator; George Parsons; Heman R. Harmon; Joel F. Asper, State Attor-ney; James Heaton; Edward Beaver, County Commissioner; Hiram Austin, County Auditor; and Zalmon Fitch, Esq." THE APALACHIAN, of Blairsville, Indiana cour ty, Pennsylvania, carrying at its head the names

f Cass and Butler, publishes Mr. Van Buren's letter of acceptance, with the following re-"We invite a candid perusal of Mr. Van Bu

"We invite a candid perusal of Mr. Van Buren's letter on the first page, to make room for which, we this week dispense with our usual variety of matter, to some extent.

"We trust our readers, generally, are competent to form their own opinions, upon such questions as Mr. Van Buren discusses, without the aid of teachers by authority. And, for one, we will ever maintain the right of private judgment, on issues so momentous to the country, and to humanity, as are those, for the support of which, in a manner at once calm, cool, fair, and, as we believe, unanswerable, Mr. Van Buren is denounced by partisans as an ingrate and a traitor."

partisans as an ingrate and a traitor." There are other Cass papers in Pennsylvanis which occupy the same position as the Apa-

Evening Post, writing from Philadelphia, September 18th, gives the names of several distinguished politicians in Pennsylvania, who have gone over to Van Buren.

Here are some of them: "John K. Kane, the gentleman to whom Mr Polk addressed his famous' Kane letter,' although he was appointed to his present Judgeship by Mr. President Polk.

"William H. Smith, Esq., one of Polk and Dal-

las electors in 1844.

"Hon. Henry Horn, always the friend of Jackson and Van Buren. He could have received an office, either under President Jackson or Van Buren, but declined.

"Hon. Judge Myers, of Clarion county, in this State, a gentleman of considerable influence in that section, heretofore a prominent politician in the Hunker ranks, a Polk and Dallas elector in

"Dr. Henry S. Patterson, of Philadelphia, has always been a consistent Democrat, is an eloquent speaker and able writer, both politically and lit-

vote. What if his vote should elect General Tay-lor, and the General veto the Wilmot Proviso? Gilpin was in the Cabinet of Mr. Van Buren, at

THE QUINCY TRIBUNE is the name and large Free Soil paper at Quincy, Illinois.

THE BARNBURNER, a Free Soil paper published Jonesborough, Indiana, we believe we have not THE FREE SOIL DEMOCRAT has been started

Madison, Indiana, by R. E. Stratton. THE FREE LABOR ADVOCATE AND ANTI-SLA-VERY CHRONICLE, New Garden, Indiana, a good Anti-Slavery paper of seven years' standing, has been merged in the Free Territory Sentinel, pub-lished in the same county.

ELECTION IN ALTON.—We have already noticed the fact that a Free Soil Mayor had been elected in Alton. Robert Ferguson was nominated, irrespectively of party. A few days before the election, it being ascertained that he was a Free Soil differ Van Buren man, the old Hunker Democrats and Whigs formed a coalition, and nominated Charles gress

Trumbull, as their candidate. Ferguson was Last week we sent for M. R. Hull, editor of the elected by a vote of two to one.

THE GERMANS in Cleveland have commenced the work of organization for Free Soil and Van all his eloquence, has effected little or nothing on the Reserve, for Taylor. So we infer from our

FREE SOIL CAMPAIGNER is the name of another Free Soil paper published at Battle Creek, Mich-

THE ST. LOUIS REVEILLE SAYS: "Since the Barnburners have assumed position as a party, we have heard more Abolitionism talked in Missouri than ever before—it now has a more pleasing name, and, as 'Free Soilers,' many who before indulged their Abolition notions in quiet, now openly avow their views in favor of immediate emancipation. We shall not be surprised if, in a few more years, the agitation of Abolitionism becomes transferred from the North to the South."

THE MISSOURI BARNBURNER, a new Free Soil Daily, made its appearance on the 7th, at St. Louis, under the editorial charge of William

McKee. The St. Louis Post says: McKee. The St. Louis Post says:

"To the advocacy of these doctrines is, we learn, to be added the Free Soil Democrat, to be edited by six gentlemen, Democrats, and to be issued so soon as one thousand subscribers are obtained. The publishers are Mesars. J. T. Witham & Co., Chesnut street."

LANCASTER, PA .- A Free Soil meeting was held t Lancaster, on the 9th. It was a respectable and most harmonious meeting. The following of-

" President-Benjamin Conard, of Little Brit

" Vice Presidents-William King, of Fulton Henry G. Heer, of Strasburgh.

"Secretaries—William Burgess, East Lampeter; P. Martin Heitler, Ephrata."

Excellent resolutions were adopted. The following named persons were appointed Committee of Correspondence: "Dr. Joseph Gibbons, Mark P. Cooper, Henry Carter, P. M. Heitler, and J. P. Harlan." The meeting was eloquently and ably address ed in the afternoon by Dr. Longshore, of Bucks

county, and in the evening by Mr. Urquhart, of Ohio, and Dr. Snodgrass, of Maryland, formerly editor of the Baltimore Saturday Visiter. GIBSON L. CRANMER, Esq., one of the Cass State Central Committee for the State of Illinois, is announced in the last Springfield Journal as a candidate for Presidential elector, to support the

claims of Martin Van Buren. SENATOR FITZGERALD has declined to serve elector on the Cass ticket in his State.

No End to Them-the Free Soil papers -- We have just received the first number of a handsome one called the Badger, published at Beaver Dam, Dodge county, Wisconsin. It goes for Van Buren

THE DAILY SPARK comes to us from Fall River, and boldly advocates Free Soil doctrines, and the Free Soil candidates. Success to it. Boston Republican. FREE SOIL PAPERS have recently been established at Quincy and Rockford, (Illinois,) and one is about to be issued at Peoria, which starts with

1.000 subscribers.—Ib. The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post says that a semi-weekly Free Soil newspaper is soon to be established at Washington, as The New Era is considered more of a moral than a

political journal.

We do not understand the antithesis. Morals

and politics should go together. The correspondent of the Post has not read the Era enough to know its name, or he might have learned that the moral is not opposed to the political. IMMENSE MEETING AT HERKIMER.-The Mass Meeting at Herkimer yesterday afternoon was a glorious one. There were some 4,000 sturdy yeomanry present. Nye, Culver, Sedgwick, and Van Buren, addressed the multitude. Never be-

fore was there a more spirited turn out of the masses of Old Herkimer. In the evening, Messrs. Van Buren, Nye, &c., addressed the Freemen of Utica to a late hour.—Albany Atlas, 22d. Hon. John W. Wright and Doctor Faber, two prominent Locofocos in Cass county, Indiana, have renounced Cass, and declared for Van Buren. A. McDonald, the Locofoco Representative from Porter and Lake, last winter, and J. U. Pettit, the Locofoco candidate for Senator from Miami and Wabash last year, have joined the Van Buren party.—N. Y. Tribune.

Hon Thomas Wood, formerly Democratic member of the Legislature from Washtenaw county, Michigan, has declared for Van Buren.

A correspondent of the New York Tribus in a letter dated Ottawa, Illinois, September 13, 1848, says: "The barns are all on fire in this section. One of the most enthusiastic political meetings I have attended this season was held here last night, by the Van Buren Democrats. The large court-room was filled by Independent Democrats, who refuse to 'swallow' Cass and Democrats, who refuse to 'swallow' Case and Slavery. An association was formed, called the 'True Democracy!' and addresses were made by Edwin Leland, Esq., and Abraham Hoe, Esq., both distinguished Democrats, and the latter a nephew of Van Buren. The Van Buren faction of the Democratic party seem to be much the most numerous in this country, and they seriously reproach their Case and Slavery friends for 'distracting the party.'"

racting the party. REMARKABLE. - The Cuyahoga corresponder of the Cincinnati Herald says-"There are but two Taylor men running for the Legislature on the Reserve, viz: Axtell in Lake, and Reber in

Huron and Erie, and both will be beaten."

CORRESPONDENCE FROM DELAWARE.

FROM DELAWARE.

Newcastle Co., (Del.,) August 19, 1848.—To me
the denunciations we hear from the Democrats of
a man whom once they delighted to honor, and
who has received from their lips a degree of adulation and praise almost equal to that bestowed
on his predecessor in the office of the Presidency,
is an additional evidence of the absence of princile in the Democratic party, and the servile sub-

is an additional evidence of the absence of princi-ple in the Democratic party, and the servile sub-mission required by it from its adherents.

When a man, upon conviction of the correct-ness of the objects of a certain political organiza-tion, becomes impressed with a belief of the ne-cessity of their continuation for the welfare of his cessity of their continuation for the weight of his fellow-creatures, and the maintenance of the just institutions of his country, is therefor found to relinquish a party to which he has been connect-ed, and to unite himself with a portion of his fellow-citizens who are earnestly and seriously en-gaged in procuring these political ends, of a char-acter infinitely more exalted and beneficent than those of either of the other parties—when a man thus acts in accordance with his judgment and thus acts in accordance with his judgment and his conscience, however much he may regret to be forced to abandon those with whom he has hitherto acted, he merits the most elevated tribute of praise, and none need fear to follow under his guidance, nor hesitate to believe that the Govern-

praise, and none need rear to follow under his guidance, nor hesitate to believe that the Government, with such a man at its head, will certainly secure the objects of the Free Soil party.

In 1844, the Democratic Convention that assembled in Baltimore for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, rejected Mr. Van Buren on account of the apprehensions entertained by the slaveholding portion of that Convention of his soundness in respect to their peculiar institution, which they are so resolute in not only maintaining within its present limits, but also in extending into newly acquired territory. Now, is it fair to presume that Mr. Van Buren, who would jeopard his chances for a nomination at that time, is actuated, in his acceptance of the nomination of the Buffalo Convention, by motives of animosity against the Democratic party, growing out of his supersedure in 1844? By no means. Whatever may be his views in regard to the expediency of Congressional action in relation to slavery in the District of Columbia, or in respect to the unconstitutionality of lumbia, or in respect to the unconstitutionality of any action of the Federal Government in connec-tion with that institution, as it exists in the States, tion with that institution, as it exists in the States, he has come out, with a degree of explicitness and candor unapproached by either of the other candidates, in favor of the broad, all-important, and engrossing principle, that however much we may be restrained in our efforts for the extension of slavery within the States, no cause exists why we should not labor for the prevention of its introduction into newly acquired territory—an object which, in the language of Mr. Van Buren, "is sacred in the sight of Heaven," and upon the accomplishment of which depend the "future honor and permanent welfare of our entire Confederacy."

Selden.

Ohio Co., (Va.) September 21, 1848.—As I frequently see notices of the political movements i different sections of our country in the Ers, think you will be pleased to chronicle the pregress of free principles in the "Old Dominion

Clarion of Freedom, to address the citizens of Ohio and Marshall counties, on the great national movement of Free Soil. Fortunately, he compli-ed, and on the 15th he delivered a most soul-stired, and on the 15th he delivered a most soul-stirring address, before an audience of near two thousand persons. I have witnessed many gatherings of the people, and heard many stump speeches, but never have I seen the people of any section of country so much interested as the Virginians, who drank down the doctrines of the Buffalo platform, as they were explained by M. R. Hull. His speech will long be remembered in Virginia. Let the world know that we are battling for Freedom—for Free Speech, Free Soil, and for Free Men.

Yours, for the cause,

Human Liberty.

FROM ILLINOIS. On the 28th instant, a "Free Soil" ratification meeting was held in Alton, at the market-house, at 2 o'clock P. M. Mr. Owen Lovejoy, on his return from the Buffalo Convention, being present, addressed the meeting in his able and happy style, giving a thrilling account of that great and remarkable

The meeting was also addressed by Professor Adkins, of Shurtlif College; Dr. James, of Upper Alton; and E. Palmer, of Jersey county.

Although the notice was short, the meeting was well attended.

well attended.

This was, altogether, the most thrilling and enthusiastic political meeting that I ever attended in Alton. Resolutions fully approving the Buffalo platform were adopted with the most joyful Yours, truly, John Viall.

About ten years ago, the brother of Owen Lovejoy was killed in attempting to defend his right o print freely his thoughts concerning slavery.

FROM CONNECTICUT. Stratford, September 13, 1848.—The "National Era" for last week, September 7th, has not yet come to hand. Will you please forward us the missing paper? We set too much store by it to lose a single number.

Free Soil is all the go in this town. About one quarter of the yeters have single a Erro Soil. quarter of the voters have signed a Free Soil pledge. No one doubts but what we shall get near enough to half to carry a plurality.

FROM MISSOURI. St. Louis, September 6, 1848.-The "Barnburn St. Louis, September 6, 1848.—The "Darmburners" are organizing rapidly in this city. A paper—the organ of the party—has been established, made its appearance, and receives a liberal support. This party in this place is a mixture—half and half—Whigs and Democrats.

"Ned."

FROM PENNSYLVANIA. Pittsburg, September 11, 1848 .- In regard to the rusburg, September 11, 1848.—In regard to the cause, I assure you it is progressing, and with the right kind of material. One of the above names (an operative in a glass house) assures me nearly all of his companions are Free Soil and its candidates, excepting his employers. Our house turns out seven voters—all for Van Buren and Adams.

Yours, truly,

John J. Gillespie.

FROM OHIO. FROM OHIO.

Columbus, September 18, 1848.—Yesterday we had a Free Soil County Convention in this place, very respectable in numbers, being full twice as many as the largest Liberty vote ever cast in the county. A full County Free Soil ticket was nominated, and a resolution adopted recommending a full State organization. This and the adjoining counties will be fully canvassed previous to the election, and will, I have no doubt, give such a vote for Van Buren and Adams as will completely astonish and frighten Hunkerism hereabouts. I have just returned from the southwest part of Indiana, a region in which the Liberty party was not practically known, yet I never saw communities more willing to hear, judge, and act for Freedom. All that is necessary, even on the borders

dom. All that is necessary, even on the borders of the slave States, is a full discussion of the subject; hence the necessity of full and perfect organization in every State. Let this be done, and the days of slavery-extension are numbered.

FROM INDIANA. FROM INDIANA.

Greenshorough, Henry Go., Ia., 9th mo. 17th, 1848.—

I now respond to thy call, and send enclosed six dollars for three copies of the National Era.

I have been slow in answering thy different calls, for I have been working in the old Whig party, but not without success; for I now send more of that same class have abandoned that par-ty, (in the neighborhoods where I have sent the ty, (in the neighborhoods where I have sent the Era, where it has not been taken.) and have given their adherence to the Buffalo nominees.

C. B. Smith, our Representative in Congress, is going the rounds in this District for Taylor, for which he will lose many friends; and George W Julian, Free Soil elector for this Congressional district, is hard after him.

more of that same class have abandoned that party, (in the neighborhoods where I have sent the Ers, where it has not hean taken,) and have given their adherence to the Buffalo nominees.

C. B. Smith, our Representative in Congress, is going the rounds in this District for Taylor, for which he will lose many friends; and George W. Julian, Free Soil elector for this Congressional district, is hard after him.

Thine, respectfully, for Freedom,
I. W. KENWORTHY.

N. B. It seems that our little epistle, sent out some months ago, soliciting the cooperation of subscribers in extending our list, is not yet forgotten. Many thanks to the mindful!—Ed. Era.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Whig papers utter simple falsehoods when they say that "few or no Whigs will vote for Van Buren," in this region. On the contrary, the secession from the Whig party in favor of the Buffalo nominations will fully justify the strongest claims which have been made by intelligent Free Soil men, at any time since the opening of the campaign. The Whig paper here says, there are not twenty Whigs in this town who will gold by T. Mason, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, who is now visiting the best establishment in the State is sure for Taylor; and ye', west of Cayuga Bridge, where the great Whig strength lies, Van Buren. We have the names and pledges of more than five times that number. They say there are not twenty Whigs in this town who will gold by the stronges of the Whig yote, in almost every town we hear from—enough in nearly, very case to give a quarter, a half, and, in many instances, two-thing of the Whig yote, in almost every town we hear from—enough in nearly, very case to give as a clear majority. Cassism runs lower here than 10,000 votes, the Hunkers do not pretend that they can raise more than 500, all told. Candid Whigs concede us this county by 700 majority. It is much more likely to be 1,500. Be assured, that, if the eastern portion of the State is much more likely to be 1,500. Be assured, that, if the eastern portion of the S have not a doubt that it will, the 36 Electoral

votes of New York will inevitably be given to those "good men and true," Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams.

perpetual depravity.

Auburn, September 20, 1848. THE CREED OF POLITICIANS.—A motto with cer tain denominations of Christians is, "Once in grace, always in grace." The motto of politicians "Once in sin, always in sin." They are devout believers, not only in total depravity, but in

APATHY .- The political world is in a very apa-

hetic state. The members of the old parties have fallen from their first love, and seem sunk In spiritual deadness. Meetings are a great deal more enthusiastic in the newspapers than the narket places. The second Washington awakens to reverence, the hero of the broken sword, no hivalry. Even Corwin's eloquence falls fint ipon unsympathetic ears, and Webster's solemity produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The produces and the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. The orators go about for the produces no awe. in spiritual deadness. Meetings are a great deal market places. The second Washington awakens no reverence, the hero of the broken sword, no chivalry. Even Corwin's eloquence falls flat lorn-they pipe unto the people, and they will not dance, they mourn to the people, and they will not weep. At a mass meeting in Ashtabula county, (0.,) Mr. Corwin tried hard to arouse the sympathies of his old political friends who turned out to hear him. At the close of his remarks, says the Sentinel, a few Taylor men tried to raise hurrah, but the attempt failed. The Chairman then came forward and formally proposed three cheers for Tom Corwin. "We felt at that time," says the editor, "a mortification which we cannot well describe. Never before had we seen the people of Ashtabula wait for a formal proposition to cheer this gifted and eloquent son of our gallant State. From very sympathy, we joined with some sixty others to raise a shout, and to pass off this portion of the performance with some appearance of gratification. But no sooner had this been done, than some mischievous wag cried out, three cheers for Free Soil and Van Buren! And instantly the hats of the multitude were waving, and three hearty shouts, such as freemen give in the cause of freedom, were sent up by those as-

of Mr. Corwin's late speech in that place, says he made the declaration, "that it will not be six months until Henry Clay will come out publicly and advocate the abolition of slavery in Ken-

DEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third strest, north of Pennsylvania avenue, and near the Railroad Depot Vashington City. Priose to suit the times. April 29.—if

A PREDICTION.—The Salem (O.) Bugle, speaking

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, September 25. The news by the steamer Acadia has unsettled the market for breadstuffs, and caused a decline. Sales to-day of about 1,200 barrels Howard street flour at \$5, being a decline of 25 cents per barrel since the news. Small sales also, of City Mills, at \$5, but holders are unwilling to sell at this price. Conversel \$50,2118, was done \$6.60. Wheat has declined. Sales of several thousand bushels prime reds to-day at \$1.03 a \$1.06. Small sales of white corn at 52 cents; nothing doing in yellow. Rye 78 cents a 90 cents. Oats, 25 cents

NEW YORK, Sept. 25-2 P. M. NEW YORK, Sept. 25—2 P. M.

The private accounts by the Acadia have been received here. They embrace transactions in Liverpool on the 9th, up to the moment of her sailing. On that day there was an improved feeling in breadstuffs. Best American flour was firm at 34s. per barrel. Indian corn advanced 3s. per quarter of 480 lbs., and was firm at 33s. to 36s. Wheat had also advanced four pence per 70 lbs.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

CONTENTS OF No. 228.—Sept. 23, 1848.—Price, twelve and a half cents.

1. Personal Memoirs of the old French Revolution.—Christian Remembrancer.

2. Clement XIV and the Jesuits.—Quarterly Review.

3. Late Events in Italy.—Times.

4. France and England in Italy.—Speciator.

5. European Correspondence of the Living Age.

SHORT ARTICLES.

Diamond and Coke. Pierre Chastaing. George Stephenson. Women are Best.

Washington, December 27, 1845. WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English

language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehen-sion, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. WILMINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. THE Winter Session of this Institution will open on the 2d of the 10th month, (October.)

DUBRE KNIGHT, Principal.

Wilmington, Del., 9th mo. 20th, 1848. Sept. 21.—21*

Wilmington, Del., 9th mo. 20th, 1848. Sept. 21.—32*

MOUNT PLEASANT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AMHERST, MASS.

REV. J. A. NASH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE Winter Session of this school will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1849, and continue to April 1, 1849, five months. Pupils are received from eight to sixteen years of age. The number is limited to twenty-five.

Terms.—For tuition, board, washing, mending, fuel, and lights, 369 per half year, in advance. Catalogues and circulars, containing together with a list of the pupils and their residences, a statement of the character, plan, and object of the school, may be obtained by addressing the Principal at Amherst.

GATES ACADEMY, MARLHORDIUS.

GATES ACADEMY, MARLBOROUGH, MASS. THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence September 12. Tuition in English, \$4 per term, and 50 cents for each additional language. Writing and Vocal Music will be taught at a very slight additional charge per week. Lectures will be given on Geology, Ancient History, Chemistry, &c.

be taught at a very slight additional charge per week. Lectures will be given on Geology, Ancient History, Chemistry, &c.

The Institution has a good Geological and Mineralogical Cabinet, also a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

Every effort will be made, on the part of the Teachers, to facilitate the progress of the acholars.

Board, washing, &c., in the family of the Preceptor, or in private families, \$2 per week. Terms twelve weeks.

O. W. ALBRES, { Teachers.

A. W. RICE, }

Aug. 24.—5t

A. W. RICE,

GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

THIS new and commodious establishment for the treatment, by Water, of Disease, is open to receive Patiento. It is situated at the head of Skaneateles Lake, ten miles north of Homer, and two and a half miles from the vil age of Scott, in the State of New York The house is large, commodious, and newly built. The springs are four in number, three of which rise on the mountain, on the west side of the Lake, six hundred feet above its level. They are pure, soft, very cold, and abundant. The scenery's very romantic, and the situation, for the invalid, delightfully inviting. Dr. S. O. Gleason and lady have charge of the medical department, and will give their attention exclusively to those seeking health at the "Cure." James C. Jackson and wife take charge of the business and home department; and all letters having reference to business, or to admission, should be addressed to Mr. Jackson, and the postage paid, when they will receive due attention. A general supervision of the means of comfort and the welfare of the patients is in the hands of a young lady who has been greatly benefited under the hydropathic treatment. We can accommodate nicely, for the winter, some fifteen or twenty patients. Our sitting room and dining hall are spacious, and front the Lake. Those wishing to try the Water treatment had better apply without delay, as in most cases winter treatment is equally successful with summer treatment, and in many cases greatly superior as a means of cure; and an early application will secure the best opportunities for location as regards rooms.

TENES.—Five dollars per week, payable weekly. Patients wishing fire other than in the sitting room, can have one in their rooms, but will be charged each one dollar per week extra. Those wishing to cocupy rooms singly, and have fire in them, will pay ten dollars per week, payable weekly. Washing and troning in the institution, fifty cents per dozen pleces. Each patient must have one linen sheet a yard and a half aquare, t GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

BROWNSVILLE WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT,

Feb. 2—6m

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

DETER H. WATSON, Attorney and Solicitor of Patents,
I. Washington, D. C., prepares Specifications and Drawings, and solicits Letters Patent for New Inventions, in this country and in Europe, and transacts with promptness all business belonging to his profession; for which, his charges are moderate.

Having been a Practical Mechanic, he can readily understand the parts and judge of the utility of an invention, from a rough drawing and description; and persons at a distance, by sending their models, or a pen or pencil sketch, with a short description of their inventiens, by letter, may be informed whether it be patentable, and how the patent can be obtained without the expense and inconvenience of a journey to Washington.

Those who desire to send models, can do so with entire safety, by boxing them up and forwarding them by any of the Expresses which run between this city and almost every part of the country.

All models and confidential communications are kept with the most scrupulous care and secrecy.

Those who may visit this city, to make personal examinations of the Models of patented inventions, Records, &c., preparatory to applying for letters patent for their own inventions, would find it to their advantage to call upon him immediately upon their arrival, as he can furnish them with such information as will greatly facilitate the transaction of their business, and materially aid them in securing their rights.

specifully refer to an post paid.

N. B. Letters must be post paid.
Office on F street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, opposite the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C. June 22.—3m OFFICE OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND COUNSELLERS FOR PATENTEES: OFFICE OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND COUNSELLERS FOR PATENTEES:

TOR imparting information on the subject of inventions, and on the application of Chemical and Mechanical Science to the Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mines, and for procuring and defending Patents, either in the United States or in foreign countries.

Professor WALTER B. JOHNSON, late of Philadelphia, and Z. C. ROBEINS, of Washington City, (aided by HAZ-ARD KNOWLES, Esq., late Machinist of the United States Patent Office), have associated themselves together for the prosecution of the above branches of professional business, either in their office, at the Patent Office, or before the ocurre; and will devote their undivided attention to forwarding the interests of Inventors or others who may consult them or place business in their madis.

Mr. Knowles has for the past twelve years held the post of Machinist in the United States Patent Office, and resignation that situation to take part in the present undertaking. His taients and peculiar fitness for the important office so longifiled by him, have been fully recognised by Inventors wherever the office is itself known.

The office of Messrs. J. & R. is on F street, opposite the Patent Office, washington, D. C., where communications, post paid, will be promptly attended to; examinations made, drawings, specifications, and all requisite papers prepared, and models procured when desired—on reasonable terms. Letters of inquiry, expected to be answered after examinations had, must be accompanied by a fee of five dollars.

In the duties of their office which periain to the Fatent Law, Messrs. J. & R. will be assisted by a legal gentleman of the highest professional character, and fully conversant with Mechanics of their office which periain to the Fatent Washington, D. C., June 1, 1349.

LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO.

LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO. CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, To Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Pa attention paid to collections. Attention paid to collections. County court—first Monday in February, May,

ober.
Circuit court—second Monday in June and November
Off Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days
off the first day of each term.

Feb. 3.—1 yr. 4 ATLANTIC HOUSE.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era. POWER OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OVER SLAVERY.

The preceding articles have been preliminary in their nature, though the principles discussed have an important bearing on the whole subject. I now intend to inquire in what way the different branches of the Government can act upon sla-

1. Congress can abolish slavery in the District of

The power of Congress to do this is not, so far The power of Congress to do this is not, so far as I know, denied in any section of the country. Even the resolution which passed the Senate in 1836, against this measure, did not question the power of Congress to do it, but only the expediency of doing it. As the question is thus settled, and the right of Congress to do it is thus admitted by the slaveholders themselves, I will only put on record the resolve, with the vote upon it:

"Resolved, That the interference, by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in the District, is endangering the rights and security of the people of the Dis-

lition of slavery in the District, is endangering the rights and security of the people of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress, designed to abolish slavery in the District, would be a violation of the faith implied in the cessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to distribute and endencer the Union. disturb and endanger the Union.
"The vote upon the resolution stood as fol-

"Yxas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Black, Buchanan, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young—36.

"Navs—Messrs. DAVIS, KNIGHT, McKEAN, MORRIS, PRENTISS, RUGGLES, SMITH of Indiana, SWIFT, WEBSTER—9."
2. Congress may provide for "arming and disciplining" the slaves, as militia. The constitutional provision on this subject is found among the "powers of Congress," as follows:

Article 1—Sec. 8. "Congress shall have power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States."

Under this provision, Congress, in 1792, made a law, prescribing the classes of persons, "every free, able-bodied white male citizen," and of what age, who should be subject to enrolment, and lin-YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Black,

free, able-bodied white male citizen," and of what age, who should be subject to enrolment, and liable to perform military duty. And as the power of Congress over this branch of legislation is exclusive, it may provide that those who are held as slaves, as well as other persons, shall be enrolled and "armed;" and then it may "employ them in the service of the United States," where they would be under the Federal invisitation and conwould be under the Federal jurisdiction, and con-sequently would be free. I cannot see on what principles the power of Congress thus to do can be questioned. I do not suppose that it will ever be attempted, but I have referred to it to illus-

be attempted, but I have referred to it to illustrate the proposition made in a former number, that the Constitution looks upon all alike, and authorizes the Government thus to treat them.

3. The Government has a right to contract with and employ alaves upon the public works, in the navy, or army, and in the transportation of the malls. The Government may make such contracts, not with the masters but with the characters. tracts, not with the masters, but with the slaves themselves; and as no State can pass any "law impairing the obligation of contracts," it can in no case interfere between the Government and

any person in its employ.

4. The Government may stop making treaties with foreign nations which favor slaveholders. with foreign nations which favor slaveholders. That our diplomatic intercourse with other Governments has been so managed, that the products of the South have found freer access to foreign markets than those of the North, is unquestionable. So long as the most important posts in our diplomatic agencies are filled with slaveholders, we may expect this to be the case. If I had space, I could illustrate this by an extensive reference to facts, showing the great extent of the space, I could illustrate this by an extensive reference to facts, showing the great extent of the evil, and its injurious effects upon the North. But its existence, to a greater or less extent, is not denied; nor will it be questioned that the remedy is entirely within the reach of the National Covernment.

5. Congress may so reorganize the Judiciary that the South will have no unfair advantage over the North. The following is a true statement of the facts relative to our Supreme Court as they Union, and connected with adjoining circuits. The disparity between the population of the North and that of the South is now much greater than

disparity between the population of the North and that of the South is now much greater than it was in 1840.

"The free population of the United States, excluding the Territories and the District of Columbis, according to the census of 1840, was 14,434,190 persons. Of these, the non-slaveholding States contained 9,653,663; the slaveholding, 4,780,427. That is to say, the free States contained just twice as many free inhabitants as the slave States, and 92,809 persons over.

"Now, it is a very important thing to the slaveholders, to secure judicial decisions of the highest authority favorable to slavery. To effect this, it is thought necessary to have a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States from the slave States. And accordingly Congress has so divided the circuits as to give to the slave States, having not one-third of the free population, five Judges, and to the free States, having more than two-thirds, only four. The circuits, also, are so arranged that no slave State is included in the circuit of a Judge residing in a free State, nor any free State in the circuit of a Judge residing in a slave State.

"The following table exhibits the enormous inequalities of free population in the several circuits:

FREE STATES.

Circuits		Population.
1st	Me., N. H., Mass., R. I.	1,632,890
2d	Vermont, Conn., N. Y.	3,030,826
3d	N. J. and Pennsylvania	
7th	Ohio, Ia., Ill., and Mich.	2,686,601
		2,893,446
	SLAVE STATES.	
4th	Del., Md., Virginia	1,246,574
5th	Ala. and Louisiana	604,592
6th	N. C., S. C., Georgia	1,185,410
8th	Ky., Tenn., and Missouri	1,569,183
9th	Mississippi and Arkansas	
a Th	e largest nonviction . e	258,079
est pop thousan	e largest population of a slav only a fraction over one-half coulation of a free State circuit, d than the smallest population ircuit, and is more than six time	less by sixty on of a free
circuit,	ulation of a slave State circuit of which Ohio is part, contain	t. The 7th

eleven times as many free inhabitants as the 90 which Mississippi forms part."

Comment on the above is unnecessary. Comment on the above is unnecessary. The power of Congress to apply the proper remedy is undisputed. And it is truly surprising that the North should be willing to sit down quietly under such a load of insult and wrong, when it has the power at any time to throw off the burden.

den.
6. Congress may repeal the infamous law of 1793, providing for the recapture of fugitive slaves. I say infamous, because under it every citizen of the free States is liable to be carried off citizen of the free States is hable to be carried off into slavery, without the privilege of any trial. There may be no actual danger, unless he is a colored citizen; but it is because he is protected against that law, instead of having any protection

es may refuse to recognise the validity of any contracts based on slave property. The old maxim of the common law—ex turpi contractu orius non actio—is of universal application. The principle has been recognised by the Supreme Court, (11 Wheat, 258,) and it is therefore the law of the Federal Courts, that they will enforce no demand founded on a contract, the consideration of which is "illegal, immoral, or against public policy." A contract in the free States, the consideration of which was the sale of a person, would be annualled contract in the free States, the consideration of which was the sale of a person, would be annulled in any of the courts at once. And the United States courts have no right to recognise the validity of any of the slave laws of the South. So far as the State courts in the South can enforce such laws, let them do it. But let not the Federal courts he called upon to do south. eral courts be called upon to do any such work. They should henceforth and forever refuse to do it. How important would be the practical and moral effect of such a course, in hastening on the

day of emancipation!
All the above measures, and two others that All the above measures, and two others that will next be referred to, are within the legitimate scope of the United States Government, and may be carried out whenever the Government is placed in the hands of anti-slavery men. All that is necessary to accomplish this, is for the people of the North to unive together for this purpose. United, they can control the National Government in all its departments.

Dane.

A correspondent in Indiana begs us to re publish the following, arranged to music by a friend .- Ed. Era.

A SONG FOR THE CRISIS.

BY EDWARD D. HOWARD. Arranged to the air, " Bonnie Doon," by a friend.

Ho, freemen of my native land,
From Rocky Mountain to the strand,
Where blue Atlantic dashes o'er
New Eugland's consecrated shore,
Lo, Liberty in robes of light
Descends in glory on the night,
And bright the daybreak from afar
Shines on her brow—the morning star Chorus—by repeating last half of the tu Then peal the signal to the skies, Bid slumbering citizens arise, And hail with joy the rising day While clouds and darkness melt away.

II. Warn trembling tyrants with thy voice, Warn tremming tyrants with thy voice.
Bid earth's downtrodden ones rejoice;
Say to the noble and the true,
What glorious work you have to do;
Let fervid tongues and pens of fire
Enkindle slavery's funeral pyre,
Light Freedom's torehes at the blaze,
And flash to heaven their signal rays.

Chorus

Chorus.

Then peal the signal to the skies, &c. Enough of blood, enough of crime,
Hath stained the mournful page of time;
Then hush the clarion's wild alarms,
And east aside your gory arms.
A moment from your toil forbear—
A mighty sound is on the air!
A great deed stirreth in its sleep—
At one bold shout, to life 'twill leap.

Chorus.
Then peal the signal to the skies, &c. IV.

Awake thy voice to nobler themes, A dawning glory round thee streams. Shall Slavery's whip and chain resound? O'er Freedom's blest and holy ground? No; by her mountsins stern and grand Her prairies by wild breezes fanned, Her torrents sweeping to the sea— Oh! let us swear it shall be free. Chorus.

Then peal the signal to the skies, &co

Shall we in base inaction sleep,
While Slavery's minions vigil keep?
And most we worship at the shrine,
Or drink with them its gory wine?
No; let us to the world proclaim,
That theirs' alone the guilt and sham
That, whatsoe'er the South may be,
The North shall hence be ever free.

Chorus.
Then peal the signal to the skies, &c.

For the National Era. A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

Mr. Editor: I have just addressed a note to the editor of the News, in Fredericksburg; but, fearing he will not publish it, I copy it hastily for

In looking over the columns of the Enquirer
of the 1st instant, I perceive that he denounces
the "call" for a "Free Soil" meeting in the county of Shenandoah, and hopes that it will speedily
be put down. How? By physical force? If so,
whilst we are sympathizing for the sufferings and
oppressions of the people of Ireland, we are in a oppressions of the people of Ireland, we are in a much more debased and degraded condition in Virginia. The people of Ireland can freely express their political preferences, whilst this right appears to be denied by the editors of the Enquirer to the people of Virginia! And permit me to ask, Why is not Mr. Van Buren as free to be voted for as Mr. Fillmore, whe is equally a Free Soil candidate? Is it because Mr. Fillmore has numerous supporters are supposed to be feeble in numbers, and therefore devoid of rights? This appears to be his idea, as he represents a similar meeting in Louisiana as being a ridiculous failure, being represented by only eighteen. Well, the eighteen have the same right to express their preferences as a much more enlarged number preferences as a much more enlarged number would have to declare for either Cass or Taylor would have to declare for either Cass or Taylor; and besides, in a closely contested election, such as the one in Louisiana is likely to be, eighteen votes taken from Cass, and given to Van Buren, might insure the election of Taylor, as I imagine he who obtains a majority of the individual votes will secure the six Electoral votes of the State. But the eighteen is the strength of a neighbor-borhood, whilst the aggregate strength of the State might be truly alarming to the worthy editors of the Richmond Enquirer, who say such gatherings must be promptly put down. That they can be out-voted we all know; and this kind of putting down, fairly employed, we have no they can be out-voted we all know; and this kind of putting down, fairly employed, we have no kind of objection to, as we simply claim the rights secured to us by the Constitution and the laws—of expressing our political preferences at the polls. The Constitution says, the person voted for having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed. But if a portion of our citizens be disfranchised, how is this to be ascertained? Our Bill of Rights says, that no set of men shall be entitled to exclusive that no set of men shall be entitled to exclusive privileges. But if Cass men are permitted to vote, and Van Buren men denied the privilege, what kind of equality of rights should we enjoy? If, kind of equality of rights should we enjoy? If, however, the friends of Van Buren can succeed in framing an Electoral Ticket, they will not ask the editors of the Enquirer how they shall cast their votes. We should have no regard to a legalized dictator, much less to a volunteer in a matter so essential to the rights of freemen as this. An interference of this kind would vitiate the vote of the State, and we well know that any arbitrary steps resorted to, having a tendency to curtail our privileges, would but insure the success of the Free Soil candidate.

It is to be hoped that all the non-slaveholders of Virginia are the friends of Free Soil. Free

of Virginia are the friends of Free Soil, Free Labor, and Free Men; and if they, or their pos-terity, shouldsever emigrate to the newly acquired Labor, and Free Men; and if they, or their posterity, shouldever emigrate to the newly acquired territory, that they will be upon an equality with their neighbors, and not forced, as they are here, from a participation in the good lands, by the introduction of an institution that has kept them in poverty all their lives, and which now threatens to deprive them of the right of suffrage!!

Proceed, fellow-citizens of Shemandosh; and, if the leaders of the Cass party shall attempt our overthrow by unworthy or unjustifiable means, from that moment they may date their own defeat. Indeed, I am sure already that we have only to go through the forms of an election—every free State, from Maine to lows, will cast the Free Soil Ticket; and, as to the odious slave interest, it will be immaterial with us whether it be equally or unequally divided between the no-principled

Action of the Cancer by unworthy or his than the Cancer by the Ca

thinks, with us, that a human being cannot be property. So far as tyranny can be exerted, he may be viewed as such; but the moment he escapes beyond this authority, he assumes his natural rights. Hence, if his master carries him into the free Territories, he does so at a perilous adventure—the Congress having the power to admit him as a free man or a slave, at their option—for, if his master views him as property, the Congress can make the necessary rules and regulations conjucting him—and they can confirm or exclude the oppression—not the right. We go for the exclusion, wherever and whenever it can be constitutionally exercised—we, therefore, go for Van Buren, the embodiment of our doctrines, and the him as a free man or a slave, at their option—tor, if his master views him as property, the Congress can make the necessary rules and regulations concerning him—and they can confirm or exclude the oppression—not the right. We go for the exclusion, wherever and whenever it can be constitutionally exercised—we, therefore, go for Van Buren, the embodiment of our dootrines, and the chosen and legitimate champion of our rights— Free Soil, Free Lobor, and Free Men. Go it, ye good people of Shenandoah, and expect the aid of patriots, of philanthropists, and all lovers of free Government, the cause of God, and the inestimable rights of man.

Cowrer, of Virginia.

A WRONG THANKSGIVING DAY.

MR. EDITOR: I have observed by the public prints that the respected Governors of the States of New Hampshire and Missouri have respectively set apart, one the 16th and the other the 24th day of November next, to be observed as a day of unite on the same day, and last year we were so fortunate as to obtain twenty-four States out of the whole number; which, as will be perceived, is wholly disregarded by these appointments. In the second place, neither of these States have designated the right day. Thanksgiving should always be on the last Thursday of November—first, because of its appropriateness to the fall months: always be on the last Thursday of November—first, because of its appropriateness to the fall months; and, second, it being at the close of the fall months, when the crops are more reasonably sup-posed to be all gathered, and the heart thereby made more sensible of the blessings conferred; besides, we can all better remember the last Thursday than any other Thursday. These rea sons seem to suggest the "last Thursday." It has reaproper day; and will not the respected Editors of papers generally lend a helping hand in setting the matter right?

From the Richmond (Va.) Republican. THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.

The September number of the Southern Lite rary Messenger contains an article of profound interest on this subject, from the pen of Lieut. M. F. Maury.

F. Maury.

Lieut. Maury gives a history of this expedition, brief but lucid, and which will increase the anxiety of the public to see the report of Lieut. Lynch, who has made a successful survey, and who, we are glad to learn, is expected to return soon to this country.

We learn from Lieut. Maury's article, that

this expedition was planned by Lieut. Lynch, and authorized by Secretary Mason. In the spring of 1847, Lieut. Lynch first addressed the Secretary on the subject, recommending a circumnavigation and exploration of the Dead Sea and its entire coast; stating that the expense would be trifling, as our ships frequently touched at Acre, in Syria, forty miles from Lake Tiberias; or Sea of Galilee, forty miles from Lake Thorias, or Sea of Carlies, from which the river Jordan runs and debouches into the first-named sea; that the frame of a boat, with crew and provisions, could be transported on camels from Acre to Tiberias, and there put to-

gether again.
Only one traveller, Mr. Cortigan, had ever circumnavigated the Dead Sea, and he had died at the termination of his voyage, without leaving any journal or notes behind. It was contended also, that, independent of the eager curiosity of all Christendom in regard to this mysterious lake, this expedition is of value to the interests of nav

igation.

The Secretary of the Navy received favorably the proposition of Lieut. Lynch, and an opportunity soon occurred by which it could be conveniently carried into effect. It was necessary to send a storeship to the Mediterranean squadron, and as, after her arrival, she would have no employ ment for months, the Secretary determined to send Lieut. Lynch and his party in her; so that, after meeting the wants of the squadron, she could proceed up the Levant, and land Lieut. Lynch and his companions.

This was done. The storeship "Supply" was

provided with two metallic boats, one of copper, the other of iron; the former named "Fanny Mason," and the latter "Fanny Skinner." On their arrival at on their arrival at their destination their troubles began, and in their march to Lake Tiberias their boats had to be transported over the most formidable mountain gorges and heights, and to be lowered down precipices with ropes. But these difficulties were surmounted with true sallor shall and perseverance, and on the 8th day of April the two Fannies, each with the American ensign flying, were afloat upon the beautiful blue waters of the Sea of Galilee. "Emblematical of its Master, it alone, of all things around them, remained the same. Just as the Apostles saw it when our Saviour said to it, 'Peace, be still!' this little band of rovers now beheld it."

The navigation of the Jordan was found to be most difficult and dangerous, from its fearful and frequent rapids. Lieut Lynch solves the secret of the depression between Lake Tiberias and the Dead Sea, by the tortuous course of the Jordan, which, in a distance of sixty miles, winds through which, in a distance of sixty miles, while through a course of two hundred miles. Within this distance, Lieut. Lynch and his party plunged down no less than twenty-seven threatening rapids, be-sides many others of less descent. The difference

feet.

The water of the Jordan was sweet to within a few hundred yards of its mouth. The waters of the sea were devoid of smell, but bitter, sale, and the sea were devoid or smell, but bitter, sait, and nauseous. Upon entering it, the boats were encountered by a gale, and "it seemed as if the bows, so dense was the water, were encountering the sledge hammers of the Titans, instead of the opposing waves of an angry sea."

The party proceeded daily with their explorations, making topographical sketches as they went, until they reached the southern extremity of the sea, where the most wonderful sight that they had

sea, where the most wonderful sight that they had yet seen awaited them.

"In passing the mountain of Uzdom (Sodom) we unexpectedly, and much to our astonishment," says Lieut. Lynch, "saw a large, rounded, turret-shaped column, facing towards the southeast, which proved to be of solid rock-salt, capped with a carbants of lime one mass of crystallization. Mr.

carbonate of lime, one mass of crystallization. Mr. Dale took a sketch of it, and Dr. Anderson and I landed with much difficulty, and procured specimens of it."

The party circumnavigated the lake, returned to their place of departure, and brought back their boats in as complete order as they received them at New York. They were all in fine health

them at New York. They were all in fine health. This is a specimen of the skill, system, and discipline of the American navy. No nation in the world has such a service. The time is coming when it will give proofs of that fact palpable to the most dull understanding.

Thanks to the good management of Lieutenant Lynch, the whole cost of this scientific exploration of the Dead Sea (except, of course, the cost of the equipage and maintenance of the crew of the ship) was but seven hundred dollars.

From the letters of Lieut Lynch, quoted by Lieut. Maury, we transcribe the following interesting facts elicited by the exploration:

"The bottom of the northern half or this sea is almost an entire plain. Its meridional lines at a

"The bottom of the northern hair of this sea is almost an entire plain. Its meridional lines at a short distance from the shore scarce vary in depth. The deepest soundings thus far, 185 fathoms, (1,128 feet.) Near the shore, the bottom is generally an incrustation of salt; but the intermediate one is soft mud, with many rectangular crystals — mostly cubes — of pure salt. At one time, Stellwagers's lead brought up nothing but crystals.

kings with five '" We have given this condensed view of Lieut.

We have given this condensed view of Lieut. Maury's instructive article, with its extracts from Lieut. Lynch's letters, believing that the interest of the subject will excuse us in the eyes of our readers for abstracting so much space from politics. Lieutenant Lynch's report will be eagerly awaited by the public.

THE GOLD REGION OF CALIFORNIA.

It would seem from late accounts, that Califorais is afflicted with some rich gold mines. The people there have been seized with madness on the subject, and are abandoning the ordinary purpublic Thanksgiving. This I deem to be wrong in two respects: First, all will respond that it has been an object for years to have all the States in the furrow, soldiers are deserting, and the towns are becoming solitudes. We fear these gold mines will greatly retard the growth of society and civilization on our Western coast. The following two letters are copied from the Government organ :

Monterey, California, July 1, 1848. Monterey, California, July 1, 1848.

Sir: Since my last letter to you, written in San Francisco, I have visited the "Placer," or gold region of California, and found it all it had been represented to me. My anticipations were fully realized. The part I visited was the south fork of the river American, which joins the Sacramento at Suter's Fort, or two miles from it. This river has its north and south forks, branching more than twenty miles from Fort Suter. On these two forks there are over 1,000 people digging and washing for gold. On Bear creek, and Hulo creek, branches of Feather river, many are now beginning to work. It is supposed that the now beginning to work. It is supposed that the banks and bottoms of all these small streams conbanks and bottoms of all these small streams contain vast quantities of gold, and that the valleys between them are rich with the same metal. The people are now working at many places; some are eighty miles from others. The place I visited was about a league in extent; on this were about fifty tents—many have not even this covering. At one tent, belonging to eight single men, I remained two or three days. These men had two machines, made in a day, from 80 to 100 feet, inch boards, and very roughly put together. Their form was something like a child's oradle, without ends; at one end there was a moveable sieve or rack to wash down the dirt, and shake off the ends; at one end there was a moveable sieve or rack, to wash down the dirt, and shake off the stones. Holes were made in the bottom of the machine, to catch the gold this wash stopped, and this was scraped out hourly. These two machines gathered each day I was present three-fourths to one pound each, being three to four ounces of gold per man. These men had worked one week with tin pans; the last week with the machine. I saw the result of the first day's work of two brothers, (American,) one had \$70, the other \$52; they worked on the same five yards of land—one, however, worked less than the whole day. Their plan, like hundreds of others, was, first, with a pick and shovel clear off two feet of the top earth, then put in a tin pan or was, nrst, with a pick and shovel clear on two feet of the top earth, then put in a tin pan or wooden bowl a shovel of dirt, go into running water, with the hand stir up the dirt and heave out the stones, until they have remaining a spoon-full of emery or black sand, containing one to five dollars. This can be done once or twice a

day.

Each day is causing some saving of labor by the improvements in the rough machines now in use. The day I left, some small companies, of five to eight men, had machines, from which they anticipate five or six hundred dollars a day.
There certainly must this day be at work on the
different Placers several hundreds of Americans and others, who are cleaning one ounce of gold a day. I have this week seen in Monterey a Californian, who shows four hundred dollars of gold from the labor of one week; much of it was of the size of wheat. I myself weighed one piece from his bag, and found the weight an even ounce. He, like many others, only went up to the gold few days, and came home to show his labor, and take up brothers and cousins, and provisions. Flour at the Placer is scarce at \$16 per 100 lbs. Flour at the Placer is scarce at \$16 per 100 lbs. At almost this price it must continue, as people are forsaking their fields. I do not think I am exaggerating in estimating the amount of gold obtained on the rivers I have mentioned at ten thousand dollars a day for the last few days. There is every reason to believe the amount will not this season (unless the washers are driven from their work by sickness) be any less. In this case, the addition of workmen now joining the first ones, and the emigrants from the Atlantic States we shall have in October and December, will soon swell the value of California gold that will be washed out to an unheard-of value. Many who have seen the Placer, think it will last thirty or forty years. I should think that it would afwho have seen the Placer, think it will last thirty or forty years. I should think that it would afford work two or three years to many thousands of people, and may for yery many years, as I cannot calculate the extent of country having gold. The working of quicksilver mines, like everything else, is stopped; three-fourths of the houses in the town of San Francisco are shut up. Houses in Monterey are being closed this week; the volunteer companies of Sonoma and San Francisco have lost several men by desertion. Under the present excitement, a ship of war, or any other vessel, lying at anchor in San Francisco, would lose many men. In that town there is hardly lose many men. In that town there is hardly a mechanic remaining. I expect the same in Monterey in two weeks. Both newspapers have stopped. All, or nearly all, the hotels are shut up. One of my clerks, who reactived 500 dollars and board, now receives in his store, near New Helvetia, (Suter's Fort,) \$100 per month. My others are fast closing their books, to leave me. In fact, I find myself, or shall this month, without a clerk, carpenter, or servant, and all my houses, formerly rented, given up to me. In two weeks

I am, with much respect,
Thomas O. Larkin.

Monterey, Upper California, July 3, 1848.

Dear Sir: I gave you, in my last letter, some account of the mineral wealth of California. Silver, quicksilver, lead, and zinc, have been Deae Sir: I gave you, in my last letter, some account of the mineral wealth of California. Silver, quicksilver, lead, and zinc, have been found in our mountains, and now it has been discovered that the sands which lie along Feather river, on the American Fork, branches of the Sacramento, are richly impregnated with gold. It is found in a shape resembling snow-flakes, and is washed from the sand with great case. A person, with a basin or bowl, will wash out from one to two ounces a day. Some, who have been more fortunate in the selection of their spots, have more than quadrupled this amount. There is a man in Monterey, who washed out five hundred dollars' worth in six days. Everybody is now going or gone to this gold region. Some thousands are on the spot, and more are on the way. All Oregon, as soon as the news reaches there, will be down upon us. You can hardly hire a laborer here for ten dollars a day, and on the gold river he charges fifty. Meshanics, lawyers, and doctors, have all left for the gold region. Soldiers run from their camps, sailors from their decks, and women from their nurseries; their cradles anwer for machines to wash out gold.

San Francisco, Sonoma, Santa Cruz, and San José, are deserted of their inhabitants, and the mass is beginning to move from Montercy. I shall soon be in the condition of a colonel with his regiment disbanded. The tract of country in which the gold infection, and some forty in the other. It is supposed that ten thousand persons might work for years, and not exhaust it. They have worked as yet only on the margins of the streams, on account of its convenience to the water; but gold has been found leagues distant, and even on the monntains. Bowls and basins have been in great demand among the gold-washers. Tin pans have found a ready sale at eight dollars each; shovels at ten dollars; a trough scooped out of a log, with a willow sieve on it, one hundred dollars; and boards, at the rate of five hundred dollars; and boards, at the rate of five hundred dollars in the polden,

tain the scriptural account of the cities of the plain."

He thus speaks of Jordan: "The Jordan, although rapid and impetuous, is graceful in its windings, and fringed with luxuriance, while its hough rapid and impetuous, alterdance for fourteen dollars the ounce, and is worth eighten at any mint. I know a little boy, only 12 years of age, who washes out his ounce of gold a day, while his mother makes root beer, and sells it at a dollar a bottle.

The fighting is all over with us here. People have no time to pick their flints—they are too much engrossed in picking for gold. This Placer was discovered some time since by a Mormon, but kept a secret till May last, when the golden chicken burst its shell, and is now a full-grown cock, whose crowing has woke up all California, and will yet disturb the slumbers of other lands. The El Dorado of fiction never prompted dreams that the depth of the height of Jerusa-lem above it."

Another not less singular fact, i

A CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER.

We have received the California Star, a weekly We have received the California Star, a weekly paper, published at San Francisco, of the date of March 25th. The matter it contains we suppose is news; and what an idea does the fact not impress of the immense extent of our Republic!

This paper contains much interesting information relative to our new possessions in that part of the world. The following extract may serve as a specimen.

as a specimen:
"SULPHUE AND SALTPETEE, &c.—There is to

as a specimen:

"SULPHUR AND SALTPETRE, &c.—There is to be no end, we shall presently conclude, to the developments men are every day making, in the wealth of Alta California. Two immense caves are known to exist in the vicinity of Clear Lake, north of this Bay, and shout 110 miles from the town of Sonoma, one containing inexhaustible quantities of saltpetre, the other abounding in sulphur, both said to be of the purest quality.

"Who knows what may be in the very earth whereon we daily tread? A good move it would be for all property-holders in the place, who have no very settled purpose of improving the town, and distant ideas of rare chances at speculation, to employ upon their unoccupied lands some few of our liquor-house idlers—and in the process of ploughing, harrowing, hoeing, and planting, it is not idle to believe some hidden treasure would be brought out. Some silver mines are wanted in this vicinity, could they be had without experiencing the ill effects following in the train of their discovery. Monterey, our capital, rests on a bed of quicksilver, so say the cute and knowing. We say, if we can discover ourselves upon a bed of silver, ne, for our single self, shall straightway throw up the pen, and cry aloud, with Hood—

"a pickaxe, or a spade?"

The Star is decidedly opposed to the introduction of slavery into California, and, in fact, regards it as an impossibility. It quotes with approbation the letter of Mr. Buchanan, who says that the establishment of slavery in California, south of 36 deg. 30 min., is a moral impossibility,

and says:

"Every sound-minded man in California will endorse the sentiments of Mr. Buchanan. They are sensible and just, and will commend themselves to universal approbation on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Nowhere could there be less pretext for the introduction of slavery than in California. The country is well known to be remarkably healthy. Small portions of the St. Jaaquin and Sacramento valleys are the only exceptions to this general observation. For a few weeks in the autumnal months, a mild intermittent fever prevails in parts of those valleys, but it is known to be much more manageable, and less and says: ti is known to be much more manageable, and less severe, than the same disease in our Western States. It is believed that no portion of the United States, at the same period of its settle-ment, could boast a climate as healthy as California now possesses. The natives of all portions of the United States enjoy the same health here as on their own soil, and we are capable of enduring on their own soil, and we are capacite of enduring the same hardships and fatigues. We have nothing to create sickness, and nothing to call for a class of laborers forming an unfortunate caste in society, of a color unlike that of the proprietors of the soil. At present, there is not a slave in California, and the power of the Government is included to their general introduced to their general introduced. California, and the power of the Government is inadequate, it is believed, to their general introduction. Those who attempt the transfer of their slaves from the east to the west of the Rocky Mountains, will meet with the inevitable loss of their property. They might as well attempt to remove them to New England or to Canada. "While we sincerely entertain these views, and value the union with the United States as highly as we should, the simple recognition of slavery here would be looked upon as a greater misfortune to the territory, than though California had remained in its former state, or were at the present crisis abandoned to its fate. We have both the power and the will to maintain California independent of Mexico, but we believe, though slavery could not be generally introduced, that its

very could not be generally introduced, that its recognition would blast the prospects of the country. It would make it disreputable for the white man to labor for his bread, and it would thus drive off to other homes the only class of emi-grants California wishes to see—the sober and industrious middle class of society. We would, therefore, on the part of ninety-nine hundredths of the population of this country, most solemnly protest against the introduction of this blight upon the prosperity of the home of our adoption. We should look upon it as an unnecessary moral, intellectual, and social curse, upon ourselves and posterity.

"The assertion in the paragraph above, quoted from the letter of Mr. Buchanan, that every fa-cility would be afforded to the slave to escape from his master, is a true one. Let a single glance population by fugitive slaves and lawless abettors, of other classes, at large, over an extent of wild uninhabited country, and infesting the highways

and mountain passes, and it will show the ab-surdity of every argument in support of their in-troduction, and the ignorance of the supporters of the measure. That slaves cannot be held in bondage here, every one who has travelled from the Sierra Nevada of the north, to the scaport cities of the southern country, will admit. Our contemporary, the Californian, in treating upon this subject, says; 'It would be the greatest calamity the power of the United States could inflict upon California,' and such a calamity Conflict upon California,' and such a calamity Congress has no right to bequeath to us, contrary to the wishes of the people of this country."

The Star acknowledges the receipt of intelligence from Oregon, via the Sandwich Islands. It has various extracts from the Honolulu papers, relative to the outrages in Oregon last December. Verily, these people must live the "other side of

PROSPECTUS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME. THE Herald was communed for a free publication. This merit it has maintained to the present time; no one can say he has been unable to get his views communicated through its pages, in consequence of their opposition to those of its conductor. In this, the Herald is a true type of West-

"If a free thought seek expression,
Speak it boildy—speak it all."

Yes, my brother, of whatever name, creed, or party, you an speak freely here. Here is one place for you, where the

Creator. Who united by God is the only judge!

If you have any proposition for meliorating the social condition of mankind, come and give it utterance. Fourierists, Communists, Icarians, and Utopians, come here and we will lo you good.
If you have any new or old religious views to present

do you good.

If you have any new or old religious views to present, come also—no one is excluded.

If you have any political doctrine to advocate in a manly way, come also,—and you shall be heard—Whig, Democrat, or Liberty man—no matter who
There is only one condition—that is, brevity and perspicuity of style—with this, all can be heard.

Who, then, wishes to hear all, and judge between them? Let him seek the Herald of Truth. Who would do away with all parties and sects? Let him cherish the spirit of the Herald, and all will melt into one benevolent brotherhood. Who sympathises strongly with his fellow beings, and would confer with those who are toiling for human good? Let him join and encourage us in the work of human redemption. The Herald shall be a link to bind all parties.

The saving power of a true education should not be overlooked; for, after all, no good can be hoped for man, unless it be sought in the fuller, furer development of the human mind. Mind is above all, and must be prepared for greater happiness before it can enjoy it. Education is the equalities of man, the destroyer of arist cracy, selfahness, and monopoly. The people must therefore be educated, and the Herald cannot overlook this great interest.

A benevolant, religious Faith, a lively and cheerful Philosophy, and an elevating Literature, shall characterize this periodical. Science and Art shall also be represented.

The Herald of Truth is published monthly in Cincinnati—such number containing 80 octavo pages, making two volumes per year of 480 pages cach. Terms: single copy, \$2.50; four copies for \$3; at copies for \$12; ten copies for \$16; and twelve copies for \$18.

Papers copying this Prospectus a few times will receive the work.

LA HINE, Editor.

July 6.—3t

JUST PUBLISHED, DY the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, Letters respecting a book "Dropped from the Catalogue" of the American Sunday School Union, in compliance with the Dictation of the Slave Power—a neat pamphlet of 36 pages and for sale at the Depository, New York, at \$3 per 100. Also, a few copies of "Jacob and his Sons," the book referred to above. Price 25 cents. WM. HARNED, Agent, May 15.

LADY'S BOOK AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The older the state of reading matter, by the first writers in the United States; contains mouthly sixty pages of reading matter, by the first writers in the country, twelve more than the Aew York magazines. Two splendid steel engravings, an undeniable authentic colored monthly fashion plate, model cottages and churches, crotched work and other matters for the ladies, all illustrated and well Price for one year, which includes the Lady's Dollar New Price for one year, which includes the Lady's Boliar Newspaper, making three publications in one month, \$3; two copies without the Lady's Pollar Newspaper, \$5; five copies, with one to the person sending the club, \$10; eight copies, \$15; twelve copies, \$20.

A specimen of either the Lady's Book or the Lady's Dollar Newspaper sent to any person paying postage on the request Address

La. GODEY,

Feb. 3.

No. 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

ENGRAVING. BNGRAVING.

J. HALL, Designer and Engraver, No. 8 Entaw street,
opposite the Entaw House, Baltimore.—Drawings of
Buildings, Machinery, Specifications for the Patent Office,
the Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copperplate Engraving, executed at the shortest notice. Patterns for Castings made. Brands and Steneils cut to order
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April 22.

CHAIRS.

THE Proprietors of the Gay street Chair Ware Room.

would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand a very splendid assortment of Parish and other Chairs, comprising mahogany, maple, walnut, and a variety of imitation wood colors. They would request perment is not surpassed, if equalled, by any establishment in the sity. They would also inform allipping merchants, that they have also on hand Shipping Chairs of all kinds; also Bronze, Spitt Case, Case Seats, Tops, Chair Stuff, &c.; all which they are willing to sall on must accommodating terms. hich they are willing to sell on most accommodating term Baltimore, April 22. A. & J. B. MATHIOT.

BELLHANGING, ETC. CHARLES PHILLIPS, Bellhanger, Locksmith, and Smit Cin General, may be found at the eld stand, No. 11 Front street, opposite the Stone Tavern, Baltimore. Bell put up in the country at the shortest notice, and on the most approved plan.

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The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated w th Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

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will receive, gratia, one volume of any of the premiums above named. A subscriber to any three of the periodicals at \$7 a year or to the four Reviews at \$8, will receive two premium vol mes, as above.

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March 23. 79 Fulton street, New York.

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DLUMBE NATIONAL LAGUERREAN GALLER)
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mits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather Instructions given in the art. A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand A large assoriment of apparatus and stone at the lowest cash prices.

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Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania avenue; Petersburg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main street; Saratoga Springs, Broadway.

Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church Jan. 7.

MEDICAL. DR. H. STARR'S Office, Liberty street, second door north of Fayette street. west side, Baltimore. April 29.

THE TEETH. THE TEETH.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Leach, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, North Charles street, opposite St. Paul's church, Baltimore, attends to all Dental operations in the best manner, and at very reasonable prices. Having facilities not possessed by any other person in his profession, he is enabled to insert the best Porcelain Teeth at about one-half the usual prices, and in a style which, for appearance, adaptation, or durability, cannot be surpassed. Decayed Teeth stopped by dilling, and every plug warranted permanent. The Letheon administered in Surgical operations, when desired. Extracting Teeth under its influence, 50 cents; or without this, 25 cents.

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N. B.—Persons who have lost all their upper teeth may have a set of from six to eight made by Dr. L. so as to be worn on the bare gum, without clasps or springs, and warranted to answer the desired purpose.

Dec. 2. CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Draper and Tailor, Fayette st.
first door east of Howard street, Bultimore, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimerea, and Vestings, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Making and trimming done in the best style for those who prefer finding their own cloth. All work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.

April 22—ly POTTER'S WARE.

MAULDEN PERINE'S Earthenware Pottery, corner of Pine and Lexington streets, Baltimore. All wares de livered in any part of the city, free of cartage. April 29. TOBACCO AND CIGARS. NO. ST CHEAPSIDE.—J. D. ARMSTRONG & THORNTON Tobacco and Cigar Warehouse. Tobacco in large an small packages; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 125, and 250 April 29.—tf

PAPER HANGING.

JOHN G. WILMOT, Paper Hunger and Uphelsterer, No do all kinds of Paper Hunger and Uphelsterer, No do all kinds of Paper Hunging and Uphelstering, at the short est notice. Superior Venitian Blinds made to order; also Husk, Moss, and Hair Mattresses. Country merchants au plied on very reasonable terms.

MEDICAL DR. JOHN ROSE, Botanic Physician, and Practitioner of Electro-Magnetism, may be found at his office, 227 West Pratt street, Baltimore, until 9 A. M., and between 12 and 2 and after 5 P. M., unless professionally engaged.

April 22.

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS AND TRACTS.

NEW BOOKS, at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 61 John street, New York.

Life of Benjamin Lundy—316 pages, 12mo; bound in muslin; with a portrait by Warner, and a beautiful colored may of California, Texas, Mexico, and part of the United States; including his journeys to Texas and Mexico, and a notice of the Revolution in Hayti. Price 75 cents.

Facts for the People—a pamphlet of 142 pages—a compilation from the writings of Hon. William Jay, Hon. J. R. Giddings, J. G. Palfrey, and others, on the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, and embracing a history of the Mexican War, its origin and objects. By Loring Moody, of Boston, Massachusetts. Price 20 cents.

The Young Man—or Lectures for the Times. By Rev. William W. Patton, Hartford, Connecticut. 214 pages, 12mo bound in muslin. Price 62 1-2 cents.

Argument on Sectorianism—by Gerrit Smith—an octave pamphlet of 38 pages. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Picture of Slavery—for Youth—by the author of "the Branded Hand," &c. 36 pages, 12mo, with several engravings. Price 5 cents. ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS AND TRACTS.

New Tracts, at eighty cents per hundred.
No. 1. Slavery and the Slave Trade at the Nation's Cap-

ital.

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For sale, as above, by WILLIAM HARNED, 51 John street, Agent.

AW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsellow at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office up stairs in Heren court's Building, between American Hotel and Nell House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, pune tually attended to.

Jan. 28.

JUDGE JAY'S LETTER TO BISHOP IVES. A LETTER to the Right Rev. L. Silliman Ives, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina: cocasioned by his late Address to the Convention of his Diocese. By WILLIAM JAY. Third edition. of his Diocese. By William Jay. Third edition.

The numerous readers of this most excellent and interesting letter, published in the National Era in 1847, will be pleased to know that it has been handsomely stereotyped, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and is now for sale at \$2.40 per hundred, or three cents single.

Orders, accompanied by the cash, and directing by what conveyance they may be forwarded, will be promptly executed by

WILLIAM HARNED,

April 13.

EXMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE Depository, Reading Room, and Office of the American and Foreign Anti-Blavery Society have been removed from 22 Spruce street to No. 61 John street; near William street, New York.

Having secured this central and eligible location, the Executive Committee entertain a hope that every friend of the cause, visiting New York, will make it a point to call and obtain a supply of the Society's publications, and other works on the subject of slavery, or which it is intended that a full supply shall be kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country, enclosing the cash, and directing by what mode of conveyance the parcels shall be sent, will receive prompt attention. REMOVAL.

conveyance the parcels shall be sent, will receive prompt attention.

Files of all the Anti-Slavery papers published in the United States are carefully preserved, and are accessible to all
visiters, free of charge. A large number of Religious and
Literary newspapers are also received and filed.

The office of the American Missionary Association has
also been removed to the same building. Communications
and packages for either Society should be directed as above.

May 4.

Publishing and Office Agent.

OF Anti-Slavery papers will please copy. ERIE COUNTY NURSERY-BUFFALO, N. Y. ERIE COUNTY NURSERY—BUFFALO, N. Y.

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to furnish every desirable variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Sbrubs, Roses, Hardy Herbacous
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are well adapted to the climate of the South and West; and
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practicable, to any port on the Lakes, without risk of detection on the way—a fact worthy of consideration to purchasers.

shasers.

Trees, Plants, &c., will be labelled and properly packed is bundles or boxes, and forwarded agreeably to order. Trees, Plants, &c., will be labelled and properly purchased bundles or boxps, and forwarded agreeably to order.

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Orders accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference will meet with prompt attention.

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Aug. 24. Buffale, August, 1848.

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LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI. LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main
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take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States
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Missouri, Illinois, Tennesses, New York, and Arkansas.

Jan. 6.—tf

BOTANICO-MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, CINCINNATI.

THE regular session of this College will commence on the first Monday of November. Agreeably to general custom free lectures will be delivered every day, during the mouth of October, on miscellaneous subjects, embracing particularly a critical review of the various medical systems now in vogue, and the character and tendency of their remedies.

FACILITY

in vogue, and the character and tendency of their remed
FACULTY
Anatomy and Physiology - E. H. Stockwell, M. D.
Surgery and Pathology - H. W. Hill, M. D.
Institutes, or Theory and
Practice - A. Curtis, M. D.
Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence - J. Courtney, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics - J. Kost, M. D.
Chemistry and Botany - J. Brown, M. D.
Six lectures every day except Saturdays, when there Six lectures every day except Saturdays, when there are

Six lectures every day except Saturdays, when there are but three.

Price of the six tickets, \$90; matriculation, \$5.

This school believe in the unity of discase, as consisting in the inability of the organs to perform their healthy functions, and in the design and tendency of febrile and inflammatory action to remove the causes of discase. It rejects, for the healing of the sick, the lancet and every species of poisons, not only "in the ordinary circumstances of their judicious application," (as old school nen and quanks have always professed to do, but) in toto, in all their forms and quantities, and modes of application.

It uses the most active and innocent agents in the three-fold kingdom of nature, "according to the best of its ability," and devotes a large portion of its instructions to the Dicine Art of Preserving Health, and Preventing nearly all the aches and ills that fiesh is heir to.

This College has all the necessary accommodations and conveniences in its Lecture Halls, and abundant apparatus for the illustration of its teachings; and, in the might of the truths which they advocate, a Faculty that fear not to debate the questions of medicine with that of any other College in Christendom.

Aug. 24.—5t

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

CENTRAL AGENCY for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publications, No. 61 Joan sireet, New York.—The subscriber, as Agent of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, would inform the friends of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, the reinds of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, the reinds of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, the reinds of the country. There can be no doubt, that if the Tauth, as it has been set forth by the advocates of smancipation, can be brought before the minds of our failow-ditisens, the most satisfactory results will be produced; and it is carnestly hoped that the facilities afforded by the establishment of this new Anti-Slavery Depository will be suitably appreciated and improved.

It is not deemed bost to comprise in this advertisement a complete catalogue of the Books, Pamphlets, Tracts, Engravings, &c., now on hand. It may, however, be well to say, that among a large assortment of Publication may be found the following:

Letters addr. ssed to Professor Stowe and Dr. Bacon, by Rev. A. A. Phelps; Life, Travels, and Opinions of Benjamin Lundy; Slavery Examined in the Light of the Bible, by Dr. Brisbane; Memoir of the Martyr, Charles T. Torrey; Slavery Condemned by Christianity, by Br. Thompson, of Edinburgh; inquiry into the Scriptural Views of Slavery, by Rev. A. Barnes; Volees of Freedom, by Whitteir, fourth and complete edition; Liberty Minstrel, by George W. Clarke, seventh edition; Grosvenor's Review of Fuller and Wyland's Discussion; Home, written in prison, by Charles W. Torrey Narratives of Lewis and Millton Clarke, Froderick Douglass, and William Brown; Memoirs of Archy Moore; Summer's Lecture on White Slavery in the Barbary States; S. P. Chase's Argument in the Van Zandt Case; Spooner's Unconstitutionality of Slavery; Spooner Reviewed, by

variety of Anti-Siavery Tracts, Engravings, managery velopes, &c.

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he National Era. Those who wish to accomplish much in heir generation must take a large view of what is passin around them—they must look over the whole of the age they PROSPECTUS. This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Mu-seum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large ad appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to

it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but, while thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader. The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinbu gh, Quar-erly, and other Reviews; and Bluckwood's notice criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner the judicious Athenaum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the so-ber and respectable Christian Observer—these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminisc University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tail's, Ainsworth's Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chambers's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity t good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We call increase our variety by importations from the connent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British col-

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into ar neighborhood, and will greatly multiply our connections, as merchants, travellers, and politicians, with all parts of the rorld; se that much more than ever it now becomes ever intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the na-tions seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change,

prophet cannot compute or foreses.

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ing intelligence of passing events." MONTHLY PARTS,

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June 2.—ly

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